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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Manifesto from Don Carlos.

PARIS, April 20.—It is announced that Don Carlos will soon publish a manifesto protesting against the validity of the late elections, on the ground that gross irregularities were committed at the polling places. He will also forbid Carlists who were elected Deputies to the Cortes taking their seats in that body.

MADRID, April 20.—Don Carlos has already carried out his intention of issuing a manifesto protesting against the manner in which the recent elections for members of the Cortes were conducted. His protest, which also adjures his partisans who were elected to the Cortes not to take their seats in that body, is now in circulation in this city.

Relations of France and Germany.

BERLIN, April 20.—The *North German Gazette* to-day again denies the truth of the London *Daily Telegraph's* alarming statement in regard to the relations of France and Germany, but takes occasion to remark that the last speech of M. Thiers, previous to the adjournment of the National Assembly, has produced an unpleasant feeling throughout Germany, and that the character of the French war budget dictates caution on the part of Germany. "It is evident," says the *Gazette*, "the government cannot permit France to hastily relinquish the pledges she has made to Germany, and consequently the occupation of French territory by German troops will be longer than would be necessary if the relations between the two States were more favorable."

Marine Disaster on the Chinese Coast—Sixty Lives Lost.

LONDON, April 20.—A telegram from Hong Kong brings intelligence of a terrible marine disaster on the Chinese coast. The French steamer Annie came in collision with the steamer Rona and the latter vessel was sunk. Sixty persons who were on board the Rona are missing, and it is believed they were lost.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 20.—One of the walls of a building in course of erection in the town of Hawkiady, Scotland, fell this morning, causing deplorable loss of life. Nine masons who were engaged at work upon the building were located.

LONDON, April 20.—Additional papers bearing upon the Alabama claims were presented both Houses of Parliament last night. These papers consisted of the formal correspondence which had passed between the two governments on the subject, and the note from Earl Tenterden to Bancroft Davis accompanying the British counter case.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, left Leamington for London this morning. A railway station was decorated with Turkish and American flags. A bouquet was presented to the young lady, who departed amid cheers. A large crowd of persons gathered to see her off. Miss Grant, after resuming in London for some days, will proceed to the Continent.

LONDON, April 20.—The presentation of Henry Twiss at Court was then officially cancelled.

BERLIN, April 19.—The difficulties between masters and journeymen carpenters of this city are not been settled, and this morning the masters discharged their employes and closed their shops.

ROME, April 20.—Gambetta made a speech at Havre last night, in which he alluded to the present condition of the finances and the necessity of a more definite form of government.

He said the first measure to be adopted to insure the needed reform was the dissolution of the present legislative body of France, the election of Republican deputies.

LONDON, April 20.—The prospectus of the American Atlantic Telegraph Company is issued. The company propose to lay a cable from Mitford Haven, Wales, to Boston. The rate for messages will be fixed at 1s. 5d. per word, with charge in gross for address of a few shillings. This rate is about one-third of the tariff of the present companies.

The one hundred and fifteen emigrants sailed from Liverpool for Canada on Wednesday last under the auspices of the Manchester Board of Guardians, for the relief of English poor by colonization in the Dominion.

LONDON, April 20.—A special from Rome to the *Daily News* says: It is the intention of the Italian Government that the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva ought not take into account claims submitted by the American Government for indirect damages.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20.—The steamers Java from England, from New York, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 20, 2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅝; account, 93. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 90⅝; of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of 1867, 89¾@90, 89¾. ANTWERP, April 20.—5-20s of '62, 95¾. HAMBURG, April 20.—Bonds to-day 97. LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton dull, middling uplands 11¾@11¾d. Red winter wheat 12s 8d. Flour 1s7½ 6d. Corn 27s 9d. Lard 41s 3d. Cheese [illegible]

FIRE IN SHAMBURG, PA.

Fifteen Business Houses and Dwellings Burned—No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., April 20, 1872.

About half-past eight o'clock this evening a fire broke out in J. Bahney's store on Main street, and burned on south side from Simon's store to Davis Bro.'s store, on the north side from Etschalk's to the end of the street. The store are Solomon's cigar store, Tracy's restaurant, J. Hymen & Co.'s meat market, M. Kirchanel, D. Rosenberg's dry goods and clothing store, R. Fordenski's, cigar store, C. L. Davis' office, Tanner & Munroe's bakery, A. Adam's dry goods and clothing store, A. H. Strong's unoccupied dwelling house, the Cheney House, two unoccupied stores, and a dwelling house of R. M. Dunbar. Bahney's building, the property, is said to be fully one insured. Only a small part of the stock was saved.

Loss of the Steamer Peruvian Ashore—Passengers Get Off Safely.

HALIFAX, April 20.—Early this morning heavy guns were heard and rockets seen going up at the mouth of the harbor, indicating that a steamer was ashore. A signal from the island in answer showed her to be the steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool. She had gone on Sambro Cap Shoals, and was in a dangerous position. Tugs were sent to her assistance. Her passengers, several hundred in number, were sent in boats and sent on board a shooner, which had previously gone to her assistance. Things succeeded in getting the steamer off, and she now lies in the stream, making badly. It is stated that her compartments are filled with water. Divers have gone down to examine the condition of her bottom. The impression is she went aground in a bad one, and in another hour she would probably have gone down. The ice is moving out of Eastern Shore Bretton ponds. The steamer Nova Scotia is moving briskly, many coasters arriving. The news from the steamship Peruvian is that the necessary repairs can be at once effected, and she will proceed on her voyage to Belmore with but little delay.

MEXICO.

Repulse of Government Troops—Attempt to Kill General Cortina.

MATAMORAS, April 20.—The Seventh cavalry, ordered at Cortina's headquarters yesterday, attempted the life of the General, who escaped by the Fourth regiment coming to his defense. Several were killed on both sides, and seventy escaped to the revolutionists. Seven taken in the revolt were shot by Cortina. Passengers from Camargo assert positively that General Quiroga is *en route* for this city with about 3,000 men. They will be here with heavy artillery to-morrow. The fortifications are in the best possible style of defense and every possible precaution is taken for reception.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The New York Senate, on Saturday, passed a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Panhandle Coal Company.

Frederick B. Simons, head of the Boston and Golden Express Company, has been missing since last Thursday, and fears are entertained that he has been robbed and foully done with. His coat and satchel have been found in an alley way in the north part of the city.

The steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Saturday.

During the week there were four suicides in three days in Chicago.

Mrs. Sturgess died at Sturgess, Michigan, on the 17th, aged eighty-four.

The Bull and wife will shortly sail for Norway.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias in session at Baltimore, elected the following officers for two years: Supreme Venerable Patriarch, Samuel Read, New Jersey; Supreme Chancellor, Henry Clay Berry, Illinois; Vice Chancellor, S. S. Davis, New Hampshire; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Clarence M. Barton, District of Columbia; elected; Banker, Wm. O. Porter, Pennsylvania re-elected; Guide, Wm. B. Kendrick, Ohio; Inner Steward, Joseph D. Weeks, Virginia; Outer Steward, Charles H. Hodgson, Virginia. The Lodge adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

The important industrial exposition is to be held at Nashville, commencing on the first of May. It will probably be one of the largest ever held in this country, and will be before June.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1872.

SENATE.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Brownsville, Nebraska.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to repeal the duty on salt and coal.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, came up. Amendments were adopted limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile and authorizing the Company to include in mortgage to secure their land bonds any land they may acquire by consolidation with other companies to whom land grants have been made; provided, however, that the act shall not be construed to revive or break any land grant whatever, and provided further that lands so acquired shall be subject to all obligations, limitations and conditions now existing by law, and that the act shall not be construed to authorize the diversion of any of the lands, &c., from the purposes for which they were granted; also providing that the company shall commence the construction of the road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of the act, and shall construct after the second year not less than twenty-five miles a year until a junction is formed with a line from the east.

Upon an amendment authorizing the Grand Tower and San Diego Pacific Railroad Company to build a road from Fulton, Arkansas, to a point on the Texas and Pacific road, a discussion arose as to the right of Congress to grant the right of way and authorize the construction of a road through a State, after which the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. SAULSBURY offered an amendment providing that the road shall not be exempt from taxation by State, which may hereafter be formed out of the territory through which it runs. Agreed to.

An amendment providing that the road from Marshall, Texas, shall be of uniform gauge was agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG, from Committee, reported an amendment authorizing the Texas Railroad Company to complete and operate a road from Marshall, Texas, to Shreveport, La. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate and the amendments in Committee were concurred in, except as to taxation by States, which was rejected—yeas 17; nays 29. The bill was then passed.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BLAIR called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and resulted yeas 29, nays 7—no quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absentees. In about an hour the Sergeant-at-Arms returned and reported that he had notified the absent Senators, and as there was still no quorum, a motion was made to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in as many absentees as were found with those present to form a quorum. The motion was ruled out of order and the Senate then adjourned.

A BLOODY SCENE.

Massacre of United States Officials in the Cherokee Nation—A Judge and Eleven Persons Shot in a Court Room.

The telegraph brings us the particulars of a terrible affair which occurred last Wednesday at Muskagee, Indian Territory, in which the presiding judge and eleven other persons were shot in a court room during the session of the court. The main circumstances which attended the massacre were these: A desperado named Proctor had been arrested, charged with the commission of several murders, and at the time of the shooting was undergoing trial. Fearing his acquittal by the jury, known to be, in fact, composed of his associates, a strong Marshal's posse was sent to arrest him on another charge, and to prevent the rescue of the prisoner. The party also had writs for the arrest of a number of other persons charged with the murder of a deputy United States Marshal, who were supposed to be there in that vicinity. On reaching the court house and attempting to enter, the posse was fired upon by the prisoner's friends from within, who were all armed to the teeth, in evident anticipation of the visit. The Marshal and his party had also some friends in the court house, who, when the firing was opened upon the posse, commenced in turn to fire on the attacking persons. The result was a general encounter of the most fierce and deadly description, inside and outside of the Court House, in which the judge, the sheriff, the prisoner and six officials were killed, and of the prisoner's friends three, besides sixteen or seventeen others wounded. Immediately on receipt of the news at Fort Smith, a large force of mounted men was dispatched to the scene with all the necessary medical and surgical appliances for the relief of the wounded, while a demand has been made upon the Cherokee nation, of which the murderers are members, to assist in capturing them dead or alive.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ORDERED TO THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has ordered General Grierson, with two companies, to reoccupy Fort Gibson and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders in the Indian Territory. It is expected that this action of the authorities will restore confidence between the settlers and peaceable Indians on the borders of Arkansas. The fort was abandoned by order of President Pope, but the terrible affray reported from Fort Smith shows the necessity of keeping a force of soldiers in that section.

POLITICAL.

Liberal Republican Meeting in Philadelphia—Colonel McClure and General Thomas Participate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A meeting of the Liberal Republicans of this city was held today. Colonel McClure, who was called to the chair, said that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which was a mass meeting without being entangled with the usual political machinery. Hence the necessity for this informal meeting. General Wm. B. Thomas wanted to know if he was in the right place. He was going to Cincinnati, but he could not participate in the movement if the call as published was binding on those who go. He was engaged in a work looking to the annihilation of the Republican party and would oppose any candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, Grant or any other man. When in Cincinnati he proposed to do all he could to kill the Republican party. He and other gentlemen had organized a State Central Committee, and a call had been issued for the election of delegates to-day to the Cincinnati Convention.

Col. McClure—Will these delegates be chosen as Republicans?

Gen. Thomas—Yes.

Warnell—Will they vote for Republicans?

Gen. Thomas—Our object is to defeat President Grant or any Republican nominee.

Col. McClure said that only a man of loyalty, one faithful to the country, should receive the nomination for President. This movement was in the lines of the Republican party; it was a movement by Republicans of necessity, but who did not mean to be bound by the government of the party as it now stands. It is really a break from the management of the party. Gen. Thomas said he had labored to build up the Republican party, but now he was free to say it was the most corrupt party on the face of the earth.

Mr. Sypher said delegates would go unpledged. At Cincinnati what is best to be done under the circumstances will be considered.

Col. McClure said the English of the whole thing was rebellion, or bringing of it to the dignity of a revolution. Five years ago there might have been necessity for the exercise of military power in the South, but not now. The speaker differed with Grant on principle. The dangerous thing the free institutions of the country had to meet was the policy of Gen. Grant to carry elections by force of the bayonet. The South has been more desolated since the war than before it.

Gen. Cake said that he would rather not be bound to support a nominee outside of the Republican party.

Mr. Sypher moved that an Executive Committee of thirteen, of which Col. McClure should be chairman, be appointed to have general charge of the whole movement. Agreed to, and after some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

Tennessee and the Cincinnati Conventions.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—The Liberal Republicans of Nashville and vicinity have appointed a strong delegation for this district to the Cincinnati Convention. Amongst the delegates are Joseph S. Fowler, late United Senator, E. H. Cook, Chancellor, G. P. Thurston, late of General Thomas's staff, J. M. Parsman, Jno. Riehm, late Secretary of the Republican State Convention. Large delegations from East and West Tennessee are expected. The Reunion and Reform Association of Nashville appointed a delegation, one hundred strong, of the best citizens to the Reunion and Reform Mass Convention at Cincinnati, May 1st.

A. J. Would Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Andrew Johnson, in an interview with an East Tennessee politician, emphatically declared he would not be a candidate for the lower branch of Congress. He intimated a desire to go to the Senate.

Louisiana Democracy Make No Nominations.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned to June 3d, and postponed the nomination of a State ticket until that time.

The next annual meeting of the National Education Society will be held in Boston, commencing on the 6th of August. The programme of exercises will include all the most important educational topics now receiving attention. The officers intrusted with the duty of superintending the arrangements are making good progress, and a full announcement will be made at an early day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1872.

THE COLORED METHODISTS ON UNION WITH WHITE BRETHREN.

In the Colored Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day an earnest discussion took place on the question of union with the white Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. J. C. Gilbert declared himself unalterably opposed to such union. The Methodists were the bees working in different hives, and if the whites thought they extracted their honey from top flowers it was no better than that gathered by the blacks. Rev. James A. Jones said the voices of colored bishops and ministers would be lost in conference with white church oracles. Rev. Thomas James was opposed to union. The colored Methodists existed under a sort of proscription; it was still "nigger pew." The speaker said if Jesus Christ, with a black skin and woolly hair, came into the city and entered the pulpit white people would not go to see him. Bishop Clinton asked, in astonishment, "What—not go to see Jesus?" Rev. Mr. James answered, "No sir; he would have to get whitewashed first, and religion has got to be whitewashed." Mr. James appealed to the Conference to take higher and holier ground, and stand on God's platform, freedom and equality to all.

SMUGGLING IN COFFINS.

This morning a singular looking box, addressed to Superintendent Kelso, was landed from the steamer Manhattan, and exciting the suspicion of Customs officers it was opened and found to contain a coffin, on the lid of which was a plate inscribed "John C. Heenan," with a representation of the angel Gabriel. The coffin was opened and found to contain a lot of lace curtains, horse blankets, &c., and a small coffin filled with valuable bronze goods.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The *Daily Bulletin* gossips in this personal way about the present and future of the stock market: The prevailing feeling of the street is decidedly "bullish." More confidence would be felt in the upward movement, if it were not for the fact that some of the strongest men, who carry from 50,000 to 100,000 shares of stock, are not in the movement. Such men as Horace F. Clark, who often hold, not for speculative purposes, 50,000 shares of stocks of companies which they control, have already sold out their speculative holdings, and are, we hear, considering the propriety of selling what they hold on investment account, being tempted by the high prices that now rule. Should they conclude to part with their investment stocks, there will be a tremendous break, which may begin on the market distributed among weak holders, who will have to borrow on them from day to day at ruinous rates. When a panic comes it will be a violent one. Commodore Vanderbilt has no interest in the market, holding only his usual amount of New York Central and Hudson. Drew has some Wabash, a good deal of Canton, and a little Quicksilver preferred. As to the position of Mr. Smith it is difficult to speak. By many it is thought he has cornered his "short" sales, which we receive with many grains of allowance.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1872.

ALL KINDS.

Henry L. Clinton, Abraham R. Lawrence and Judges Clark, Spencer and Jones, publish an opinion that the new charter is clearly constitutional, because it permits cumulative voting.

London papers bring news of the death, on the 7th inst., of Bob Brettle, the well known English pugilist.

The Nominating Committee of the Council of Political Reform have a meeting. A Committee of Conference was appointed to make nominations for city officers in anticipation of the passage of the new charter. Gen. Geo. Dix was mentioned as a probable candidate for Mayor, but no action was taken.

It is said that John Drew, from Washington, who yesterday was appointed one of the United States District Attorney, under instructions from Washington, and will turn his attention to the prosecution of whisky and tobacco frauds.

The trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk will begin as soon as one of the Supreme Court judges is able to hold court of Oyer and Terminer.

The application by Mr. Leverick for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay $250 steel discharges, was denied by Judge Barnard.

It is reported that since the return of Garvey, the Ring plasterer, and his appearance as a witness in the case of Mayor Hall, a large number of persons, who have been victimized by the Ring have sent to him for bills of plastering done in former times and promptly paid them. It is said his bills foot up more than $100,000 in this way. It is further said that if the trial of Hall had proceeded the existence of these debts would have been established by Garvey's testimony.

ADDRESS BY FATHER GAVAZZI.

Father Gavazzi, in his address last evening in Association Hall, spoke of the necessity for an Evangelical College in Rome. He said the Catholic Union of America was intended to aid in restoring the temporal power of the Pope, but to crush free Rome now they have to crush all Italy. The Pope himself had ruled the years of St. Peter to see the downfall of his own church. Gavazzi concluded as follows: "I always said if my friends hear of my being in Rome, it will be a sign that there is no longer a Pope in Rome, but that days are like Sin in which we live. I am in Rome, and the Pope is in Rome, but I am in Rome free—free more than you are free to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Pope is powerless impotent to prevent the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Hon. Wm. Wall, Congressman, died yesterday, aged seventy-one

Arrived, the steamers Adriatic, New City of Antwerp, City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Brittania from Glasgow.

A New Trial Granted Dr. Paul Schoeppe.

CARLISLE, PA., April 20.—Judge Junian, under the special act of Assembly passed March 28, heard the motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, under conviction for murder. After hearing the argument a new trial was granted. The trial will commence on the 26th of August.

STATE POLITICS.

A long list of citizens "and 400 others" called upon R. Richardson, Esq., of Complanter township, Venango county, to allow them to run him for Associate Judge.

Hon. A. A. Purnam, of Fayette county, a State Senator, is said to be the strongest candidate in the field for the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge.

THE crops in Western New York and Pennsylvania generally are looking as well as could be expected, considering the lateness of the season. Agriculturists everywhere are busily preparing to utilize to the best advantage the short season afforded them for operations. The growing wheat crop along the line of the Northward and Eastern Railroads have almost entirely changed their appearance within a week past. Many fields which, eight or ten days ago, looked winter killed, now present favorable indications of an abundant yield. Here and there farmers have already their corn land ploughed, while in some instances early potatoes and peas are already beginning to make their appearance above ground. It is also probable that the fruit crop will be considerably larger than has been generally anticipated, the protracted cold having kept the buds from swelling, so that the frosts did not harm them to any perceptible degree. The recent rains, followed by the mild weather of the past few days, has put a new order upon the face of affairs generally, and it is likely that after all the coming harvest will be one of the most bountiful that has been known for years.

THE ingrained aversion of the New York *World* to General Sickles has been matter of public notoriety for many years past, but in a late editorial devoted to a review of the proceedings of the Grant meeting at the Cooper Institute, it appears by the violence of its attacks upon that officer to have at last, metaphorically speaking, put its foot into it. General Sickles claims that the criticism in question was a grossly defamatory assault upon his character, and has instructed his counsel to demand a full and unqualified retraction of the alleged aspersions. The *World* of Saturday last, the letter of counsel in which the demand is made, and—while withdrawing an epithet which it applied to him in a minor paragraph, on the ground that it crept into print through an inadvertence, declines to "retract, modify or soften" anything which had reference to him in the editorial specifically mentioned. Taken in connection with the *World's* declaration that General Sickles' intention to carry the matter before the courts cannot influence it in any way, it therefore seems probable that a lawsuit of uncommon bitterness will shortly be on hand.

A library of unusual valuable character is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia to-morrow, the 23d instant, consisting chiefly of works of natural history, and being peculiarly rich in ornithology. The number of volumes to be sold is between two and three thousand, and is a portion of the private library of the late John Cassin, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the American Philosophical Society, National Institute, and corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London. Many of these works are said to be extremely rare and beautiful, and it might perhaps be a good plan for our Mercantile Library Association to be represented at the sale as a possible purchase of some of them.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Early Adjournment of Congress.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

Senator Scott for Vice President.

Our Counter Case Unsatisfactory.

Kansas Bribery Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872

The Chicago Relief Fund.

R. T. Merrick, Chairman of the Chicago Relief Committee, has been endeavoring to raise the balance of the money voted for the relief of Chicago, $75,000, and Governor Cooke has expressed his willingness to advance the money and await the action of the Commissioners of the sinking fund.

The Kansas Bribery Cases.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met and took up the case of the Kansas Senators to-day. An examination showed that the Committee had received no instructions, had no power to call witnesses, and no conclusion as to the method of proceeding was reached. It was agreed that the matter should go over until Tuesday, when a definite course will be agreed upon. Meantime, a number of prominent citizens of Kansas are here ready to give testimony if the Committee really undertakes to investigate the matter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1872.

The Amended Texas Pacific Railroad Bill.

As it passed the Senate last night, provides that the company must build and maintain a line from Marshal to Shreveport, and requires the gauge to be uniform with other Pacific roads. Twenty-five miles must be built from the western terminus eastward within three years and not less than one hundred miles within two years from the eastern end, and not less than one hundred miles a year thereafter, and the whole road to be finished in ten years. An amendment limiting the issue of construction bonds to $40,000 per mile, and authorizing the company to include in the mortgage to secure their land bonds any land they may acquire by consolidating with other roads to whom land grants may have been made along the same route, was adopted. The company also bought into the constructional road the portion of the road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passing of the act.

To Take the Stump.

Attorney General Williams starts to-night for Oregon, to take part in the political campaign.

Senator Scott for Vice President.

There has been much talk here to-day of an alleged effort on the part of certain party managers to bring about the nomination of Senator John Scott for the vice presidential ticket with General Grant, as Vice President.

Cotton Tax Not to be Refunded.

A bill for refunding the cotton tax is on the files of the Committee of Ways and Means, but no action, unless it be adverse, is expected at the present session. The fact of what bill, if passed, take a very large sum out of the Treasury renders it certain that it will not receive general support.

Counter Case.

It is supposed that Secretary Fish will send a copy of our counter case to Congress to-morrow. It was prepared by Bancroft Davis. Several prominent officials who have had an opportunity of examining the document are far from pleased with it, considering it unnecessarily offering it as offensive. Confidence in the success of the Geneva conference is rapidly growing weak in the minds of our authorities.

Easy Adjournment.

Mr. Butler will offer a resolution in the House to-morrow, under suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report Morton's adjournment resolution forthwith. There is no doubt now but a majority of the Republican members of the House, with some considerable number of the Democrats, are in favor of an early adjournment. In this same interest, Senator Scott will renew his attempt in the Senate to-morrow to pass the Free tea and coffee bill. It is urged that this action will so narrow the jurisdiction of Congress over the tariff question that there can be no extensive attempt to enlarge the tariff bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, which will have consideration Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872.

VISITING WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Iwakura and twenty-eight others of the Japanese Embassy left on a government vessel this morning for Mount Vernon to visit the tomb of Washington.

VACANCY FILLED.

John Jay Knox has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency.

STEAMBOATMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Convention of Steamboatmen, now in session here, called on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in relation to the bill now before Congress, making certain modifications in the steamboat law. Mr. Boutwell being engaged in preparation for a short absence from the city, after a brief hearing referred the committee to Judge Richardson, to whom they explained their views at length. The interesting and important feature of the interview was a statement concerning the frequency of steamboat accidents on the western rivers, and the dangers of navigation, wherein it was asserted that fifteen years ago the steamboats of the country carried fifty per cent. more passengers and one hundred and fifty per cent. more freight than now, while the loss of life and property by accident was a great deal less than now. Formerly fires originated with white workmen, but now, while the loss of life and property by accident was a great deal less than now. Formerly fires originated with white workmen, but now, however, only saved himself by jumping over the stone wall into Gen. Barlow's garden, and was not injured. Another was burned unhurt. A number of drovers now arrived, and without any difficulty drove the bull to the yards.

THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

A Conference Between the Street Committee and the Pennsylvania Railroad Representatives.

On Saturday afternoon there was a consultation between the members of the Street Committee and several representatives of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in relation to the alleged encroachment of Thirty-third street by the Company. City Solicitor Slagle appeared in behalf of the city, and John H. Hampton, Esq., represented the railroad. The latter maintained that the Company had no intention of interfering in the slightest with the rights of the citizens of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, and that any existing obstruction to travel on Thirty-third street would be abated. The road bed was sixty feet in width and any excavating done would be on the Company's property. Mr. Pitcairn proposes to make a much better grade on Thirty-third street, between Laurel and the railroad than that now existing. A flagman will be kept at the crossing, who will ring a bell when trains are approaching, and no one will be shifted or trains made up on the crossing.

The Street Committee listened attentively to the statement made on behalf of the Company, and today, in Councils the matter will be discussed more fully.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Last Liberty Throat Cutting.

On Saturday evening Albert Kirchgessner called at the Mayor's office and made an information against Peter Weiss, charging him with the murder of his wife. It will be remembered that early last week the defendant's wife was found in her room with her throat cut in a terrible manner, and from the effects of which she subsequently died. At the time the unfortunate woman was first discovered, she said that her husband had cut the deed. He was then arrested and held for future disposition. Mrs Weiss, however, afterward made an affidavit in the presence of Deputy Mayor Phillips setting forth that she had committed the deed herself and describing the manner in which she had cut her throat, upon which affidavit her husband was discharged from custody. The statement of deceased was also corroborated by her actions after her wounds had been dressed. She refused to permit the bandages to remain on her neck, locating them off and expressing her determination to die. What new evidence Kirchgessner may have discovered to warrant him in making such a serious charge against the husband of deceased, will be developed at the hearing this morning. Weiss was arrested by officer Samuel Long and last night occupied a cell in the central station house.

Meeting of School Commissioners.

Messrs. John Wilson, T. J. Craig and R. L. McCully, the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to view the premises and report upon the expediency of establishing an independent school district in that portion of Wilkins township adjoining the city line, met at the school house in Wilkinsburg on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, and after they had been sworn by Justice Swift to faithfully perform the duties of their appointment, organized on appointing Mr. Wilson Foreman and Mr. Craig Secretary. The Commissioners then announced that they were ready to hear both sides, and would first hear those representing the petitioners, Rev. Mr. Hastings, Rev. Mr. Henderson, Prof. Squires, and Mr. R. S. Davis were heard on behalf of the petitioners. Mr. James Kelly and Mr. W. S. Haven represented the remonstrants. After both sides had been fully heard, the Commissioners viewed the premises, and by the aid of a draft, and through answers to numerous questions, propounded thereto, Hon. Richardson, obtained such information as they deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the case. They will make a report to the Court some time before the close of the present term, giving their opinion as to whether an independent district should be created or not.

A Good Move.

A pledge which might be adopted in our city, and which would no doubt prove a stepping stone toward temperance, originated in the New York stock exchange the other day. It is addressed to "sensibly practical temperance people," and runs as follows:

"We, the undersigned, deprecating the growing evil of intemperance, and believing that it is in a great degree induced by a mistaken idea of sociability and politeness, therefore, with a view of mitigating this evil in a practical way, we hereby pledge ourselves to pay only for the liquor which we ourselves drink, and to abstain from drinking any liquors which others pay for." Who will be the first to inaugurate such a reform in this city?

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Conference at San Francisco in the Interest of the Atlantic and Pacific Road.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Joseph Brown, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Francis B. Hays, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, representatives of the City Council, Merchants Exchange, Board of Trade and other officers and stockholders of the above named roads, left last night for San Francisco, where a conference will be held relative to propositions which have recently been made in California with a view to hastening the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad across the continent. Several ladies and representatives of the city press accompany the party.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.

The Suicide of D. M. Book.

Chicago papers received on Saturday give additional particulars concerning the melancholy suicide of Mr. D. M. Book: Deceased had been for some time boarding with Mr. Smith, No. 1,188 State street from whose house he disappeared some days ago, taking up his residence at the United States Hotel, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street. At the hour mentioned a shot was heard in an empty room belonging to the hotel, and some of the girls proceeded to ascertain the cause, and found the unfortunate man stretched at full length on the floor, with a five-barrelled silver-plated pistol by his side, his scull being fractured with the shot, and his brains oozing out on the carpet, presenting a ghastly appearance. Death must have been almost instantaneous. He was connected with wealthy and respectable citizens of Pittsburgh, having left a wife and two children. For some time he had been accustomed to use opium, and his conduct had been exceedingly erratic. For four or five years he had held no intercourse with his family or friends, and had several times, particularly about New Year's day, disappeared suddenly and wandered about without any apparent motive, or any idea of what he was doing. Among his effects were several letters, none of which contained any allusion to his intention of committing the deed, and a small memorandum book, on which was inscribed in the deceased's writing, in a bold, legible hand, the following:

"My name is D. M. Book, once a man; now the world declares me an outcast. Why? Once of No. 1,188 South State street, Chicago.

To those who in their goodness were kind to me, God will bless. Mr. and Mrs. S., their children and household, and if good people were allowed to live, they are blessed. To the good world, my sincere suffering it as offensive. Confidence in the success of the Geneva conference is rapidly growing weak in the minds of our authorities.

Easy Adjournment.

Mr. Butler will offer a resolution in the House to-morrow, under suspension of the rules, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report Morton's adjournment resolution forthwith. There is no doubt now but a majority of the Republican members of the House, with some considerable number of the Democrats, are in favor of an early adjournment. In this same interest, Senator Scott will renew his attempt in the Senate to-morrow to pass the Free tea and coffee bill. It is urged that this action will so narrow the jurisdiction of Congress over the tariff question that there can be no extensive attempt to enlarge the tariff bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, which will have consideration Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872.

VISITING WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Iwakura and twenty-eight others of the Japanese Embassy left on a government vessel this morning for Mount Vernon to visit the tomb of Washington.

VACANCY FILLED.

John Jay Knox has been appointed Comptroller of the Currency.

STEAMBOATMEN IN CONFERENCE.

The Executive Committee of the Convention of Steamboatmen, now in session here, called on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in relation to the bill now before Congress, making certain modifications in the steamboat law. Mr. Boutwell being engaged in preparation for a short absence from the city, after a brief hearing referred the committee to Judge Richardson, to whom they explained their views at length. The interesting and important feature of the interview was a statement concerning the frequency of steamboat accidents on the western rivers, and the dangers of navigation, wherein it was asserted that fifteen years ago the steamboats of the country carried fifty per cent. more passengers and one hundred and fifty per cent. more freight than now. The reason for the relaxation of vigilance by engineers in the various automatic safety appliances, patent and otherwise, now required by the steamboat regulations to be attached to engines and boilers to prevent explosions, the effect of which tends to render engineers less watchful. It was also stated that there is a deterioration of ten to fifteen per cent. in the quality of iron and other material going into the construction of steam machinery "particularly" being compared with that formerly used. Judge Richardson will hear the committee further on Monday.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS PROBABLE.

All the general appropriation bills, excepting the fortification and sundry civil expense bills, have been acted upon by the House, and it is probable a resolution will be introduced into the House to-morrow, fixing the 29th or May for final adjournment. It is stated that nineteen Democrats have pronounced to vote with the Republicans who favor adjournment at the time stated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1872.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The American and British Commission will adjourn early this week until the latter part of June. Mr. Gurney will leave this country for England on the 26th inst., and is not expected to return before September.

NO STATE OF DESERET THIS SESSION.

There is no prospect of Congress at the present session acting upon the memorial of the Utah Convention for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union. The committees on territories have the subject under consideration and have heard representations from Fitch

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is outspoken against the Cincinnati shuffle. It protests against surrendering the organization of the Democratic party "without striking a blow, and marching with a Republican leader and under a Republican flag." The editor is more independent than many others, and evidently prefers to remain in the minority than to enter into the proposed coalition. In another place is quoted the *Post's* article.

IN their discussions of public men and measures, some of the Democratic journals occasionally hit the exact truth of things in the most marked and happy manner imaginable. Thus the St. Louis *Republican*, referring to Senator SUMNER, characterizes him as a man "who can neither be bought nor intimidated," which is an exact statement of the case, as the present attitude of that Senator toward the Republican party, not withstanding the ill-advised attempts which have "in some quarters" been made to drive him out of it; and his position with reference to the passive policy, after all the frantic endeavors of the *Republican*, and journals of its ilk, to seduce him into support thereof, pretty fully show. The St. Louis *Times*, however, is not so sagacious. That journal thinks he must have been "bereft of mental as well as physical virility," an opinion in direct contravention of the facts of the case, since every school boy is well aware that the Democratic attempt so to bereave him, made some fifteen or sixteen years ago, did not succeed, and that Brooks's bludgeon was after all not quite an implement of murder.

THE Senate seems inclined to take advantage of the suggestion thrown out by some journals (the COMMERCIAL included) at the time of the controversy between the Postmaster General and the Western Union Telegraph Company, concerning the transmission of weather signal reports, that the government should avail itself of the authority conferred by the act of 1866, granting telegraph franchises, and assume control of the system. The postal telegraph bill will come up in the Senate to-day, and there is reason to suppose that the proposed measure will receive thorough and impartial consideration, and be pressed to passage upon its merits. Three things are certain: That the present telegraph service is not at all what it ought to be; that no sound reason exists why the government should not transmit information for the people by telegraph as well as by mail; and that in those countries in which the government postal telegraph system has been introduced it has conferred upon the people many real and substantial benefits over and above those which they before received. Great care should of course be exercised in devising and perfecting the details of the measure, but there seems to be no question that its principle is thoroughly sound, with which, if the former accord, it ought to pass.

THE view which we took a few days ago of the "Oceanus" explosion in its relation to legislation by Congress regarding steamboats, has been confirmed by statements before the Committee of Commerce. A member of the committee made the statement that although fifteen years ago the steamers in this country carried fifty per cent. more passengers and one hundred and fifty per cent. more freight than at present, yet the disasters and loss of life from explosion were much less frequent. The opinion was advanced and there is a growing conviction as knowledge is obtained, that the legislation in which Congress has been indulging and is disposed to further indulge invites disaster. A Washington dispatch assures us that in consequence of the "Oceanus" disaster—

> "Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has addressed a long letter to Secretary Boutwell on this subject, advocating an appropriation by Congress for making such experiments. He suggests that a board be constituted for the purpose of experimenting and to carefully note the result of their labor. This letter has been sent to Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, with Secretary Boutwell's endorsement, to the effect that the subject is one of great importance to the country, as it concerns the safe transportation of property and the security of life upon steamboats and railways. He commends the plan for the consideration of the committee, heartily approving Justice Bradley's suggestion. William Rogers, Supervising Inspector for the New Orleans district, has been directed to conduct the investigation into the cause of the explosion of the Oceanus, to be assisted by Frank Burnett, Supervising Inspector of the St. Louis district."

AN event of some importance, as indicating the growth of a movement to which at different times reference has been made in these columns, takes place in New York to-night, when HENRY WARD BEECHER, upon invitation of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, is to deliver a public address on the question whether the opening of our public libraries on Sunday is consistent with the Christian employment of the Sabbath, and calculated to advance the social, intellectual and moral interests of the young men of that and other cities. There is hardly any doubt as to the ground which Mr. BEECHER will take upon the subject, and his views will probably do much to increase the interest beginning to be felt in the question throughout the country generally. It is said that in New York the recent Sunday opening of the National School of Design has already had a perceptibly good effect in attracting persons from places of less desirable resort, a result accomplished without in any wise decreasing the attendance at the various places of religious worship in that city. Concurrent testimony comes from Cincinnati and other populous cities with reference to the Sunday opening of the public reading rooms, and we have reason to believe that the similar plan adopted last year by the Young Men's Christian Association of this city has worked equally well. The question is one of considerable moment, and while it calls for much prudence and circumspection of treatment, to the end that the intrinsic sanctities and safeguards of the Sabbath may in no wise be broken down, it is by no means to be settled by any mere reference to ancient precedent or any mere exercise of unreasoning prejudice.

IT is as good as settled that the Republicans in Congress will not afford GEN. GRANT the aid which he so earnestly asked at their hands to enable him to carry out Civil Service Reform. Your average Congressman is frequently a broker in offices. He sometimes finds time to dabble in subsidy and other lobby schemes. The offices are essential to him in getting his nomination and election, and the subsidy and lobby schemes are of benefit to him, particularly if he be of a thrifty turn, in a business way. Therefore, when GEN. GRANT appealed for aid for Civil Service Reform, he asked a certain considerable number of patriotic individuals to retire from business, and this they have chosen not to do. For although Civil Service Reform was as distinctly an administration measure as ever a President had, enough of these average Congressmen have combined to defeat it, so far as the withholding of the solicited aid could do it. And it is to be observed that it is your average Congressman of this class who is loudest in his denunciation of everybody that ventures to have a mind of his own concerning administration affairs; he is the patriot who cracks the party whip as if it were his special privilege by reason of his exclusive righteousness. The office-trading, subsidy supporting, lobby assenting Congressmen have beaten Gen. GRANT on the Civil Service question, so far as it lies in their power to do it; and they soon will be among the people asking for their reward. But Gen. GRANT will not be beaten. He is determined to fight it out on his chosen line, and then these Congressmen will find that so far as the President is concerned their system of brokerage in the offices will be broken up. In other words, though Congress refuse its aid, he has the power to initiate the needed reform and carry it out to a certain extent, and Gen. GRANT has given notice that he will use all his power to this end. It is for the people to deal with the average Congressman.

IN a thoughtful and temperate article addressed to members of trades unions concerning the wide-spread mischief and misery produced by their acceptance of the doctrines so sedulously inculcated by demagogues concerning the supposed antagonism between capital and labor, the New York *Bulletin* directs their attention to the pressing demand for skilled labor in the Canadas and the British West Indies, where all classes of artisans are said to be in great demand, and making their own terms both as to wages and hours of labor, while the expenses of living in these countries is from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than in the United States, and the statistics of comparative mortality show that the death rate is no higher in Jamaica than in the tenement houses of New York. And yet we venture to predict that notwithstanding these inducements to energy and enterprise not a single mechanic or workingman will emigrate from this country to those. In Canada the condition of the artisan classes is much less favorable than in the United States, even after the difference in the cost of living is taken fully into account. Strikes for increased wages and fewer hours are at present the order of the day there, while numbers of mechanics and laborers are constantly crossing the border and seeking homes among us in order to improve their condition. The fact is that labor of all kinds is better paid in this country, relatively and positively, than at any period under the low tariffs which preceded the war; that workingmen of all classes were never so well off, and were never able to save up so much money as during the past five or six years, and that the manufactories which have gone up all over the country during that period, consuming our raw material, creating a constantly increasing demand for greater supplies, and in all ways and methods remuneratively employing home labor and attracting immigration, have advanced the material prosperity of all sorts and conditions of men at a more rapid rate and in a more substantial manner than during any similar period in our history. The *Bulletin* has rendered good service to the workingmen of this country by putting them on their guard against the noisy imbecilities of agrarian demagogues, but is nevertheless to be feared that, unintentionally, of course, it has by its erroneous views concerning the operation of the tariff, and its persistent adherence to the free trade dogma that protection is but a convertible term for enriching the employer at the expense of the employed, to a considerable degree helped to create the chronic discontent which it is now so anxious to allay by showing that no cause therefor exists.

FRANCE NOT DANGEROUS.

Political opinion in Europe regarding the future had apparently attained to a state of quiet confidence very unprofitable to stockjobbers and very uncomfortable, not to say very disadvantageous, to newsmongers of a certain class. Things in Spain, however unsatisfactory to patriotic Spaniards, were regarded with a good measure of indifference abroad; the quarrel of Italy and the Pope had ceased to give much concern; Russian movements afforded no matter for a sensation, and, so far as the public could perceive, the relations between France and Germany were daily becoming less legitimate subjects of anxiety. Upon the whole, the news business and the concerns dependent upon it for briskness were dull and needed enlivening. This is perhaps the easiest and most natural explanation of the announcement with which the London *Daily Telegraph* startled the world, a few days ago. The known attitude, however, of each of the countries named in the report towards the other is such as to give a certain color of probability to the *Telegraph's* invention. No doubt the unanimity and persistence with which Frenchmen of all classes talk about their future revenge causes some anxiety, as it certainly causes some material injury, in Germany. There is also, no doubt, a party in Germany who would favor the immediate adoption of measures more decided and sweeping than any actually applied, to counteract or render impossible any schemes of Vengeance which the French may entertain. There are probably not a few foreign politicians also who would deem such remonstrances and measures on the part of the German Chancellor as the London journal ascribes to him, prudent and justifiable under the circumstances of the case. The knowledge that a powerful and military country like France, deeply wounded in its tenderest points, has deliberately entered upon the work of cultivating and husbanding its resources and training its people under the inspiration of the single desire and purpose to recover as soon as possible its missing province and its lost prestige, such knowledge may well cause disquiet in the German Government, especially in connection with existing reasons for anxiety in actual and prospective religious and political divisions at home. It is, however, not likely that Prince BISMARCK feels called upon or warranted to take any precautions for the protection of the empire in addition to those long ago adopted. There is no reason to suppose that from the first he did not expect the THIERS government, if permitted by internal peace, to do all it has done for the organization and development of the military force of the country. In the speech of the President before the adjournment of the National Assembly there was nothing to excite alarm. So far as mere declarations could have any effect, they were of a very pacific character. THIERS said: "France does not dream of war; she thinks only of reconstituting herself, and true revenge for her consists in recovering her force and in showing herself to Europe and the world in the attitude of firmness which she always maintained and ought always to preserve." Having denied that France is isolated or without allies, he explained his meaning to be that neither Europe nor France is what it was in 1815; that Europe does not wish to dictate to France the form of its Government. "All that Europe demands of our country, it demands not as having rights over it but as a neighbor interested in a neighbor's fortunes; it demands of us only order. * * Let order based upon law reign among us, and you will find Europe well disposed, full of esteem for you; and I affirm that to-day, as much as at any other time, France is surrounded with good will, with that good will which is due to honest people who do their duty, seek to maintain peace and intend to disturb it in no degree, directly or indirectly." These remarks were, of course, designed to remove all pretext for foreign interference with France, and also to intimate that the Government, though a republic, enjoyed the protection of the public opinion of the world.

AMIDST the general calm which has for some time prevailed in Europe political speculation has not been utterly idle. The report having been spread abroad that Prince CHARLES of Roumania, disgusted with the anarchy and bad faith reigning among his subjects, had resolved to leave them to themselves—in other words, to resign his crown—the quidnuncs at once perceived that the reasons assigned for this step were not sufficient either to justify or account for it, and speedily discovered grounds for Prince CHARLES' imputed resolution more worthy of the man and the subject. Prince CHARLES having been placed at Bucharest by Prussia that it might thus exercise a controlling influence in the Danubian principalities, it was confidently assumed that his resolution to leave the post assigned him must have been dictated from Berlin, and the powers at Berlin were believed to have withdrawn their Prince with the view of making way for and thus pleasing Russia. This scheme would of course involve, or rather be in fact the reopening of the Eastern question. As this is a subject not likely to interest many of our readers just now, we must tell them that they are more concerned in it than they may fancy. It seems that when the treaty of Washington promised an easy and complete adjustment of all existing difficulties between England and America, Russian diplomacy (in spite of CATACAZY), aided by Prussian diplomacy, succeeded at Washington in convincing the GRANT government that American interests would be most effectually served by throwing the treaty overboard, and, in co-operation with Russia and Prussia in settling the Eastern question. Hence, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS was employed to get up his elaborately written stump speech in favor of consequential damages, which it was foreseen England would refuse to admit as a subject of arbitration and would thus be forced to incur the responsibility and odium of withdrawing her ratification of the Treaty. We report the story as we find it, as a specimen of the sort of speculation in which some continental politicians find pleasure. They are unable to believe, it would seem, that Mr. DAVIS's work was a mere blunder, but think it must have been a bold stroke of state-craft.

It need hardly be said that there is a strong tendency on the continent of Europe to fancy the United States perpetually busy in European politics. To complete the foregoing story we must add, that the Russian navy, fitted out and added to in anticipation of trouble with England, is expected to co-operate with Russia and Prussia in adjusting matters in the East.

SOME readers will remember that a while ago the French National Assembly was the scene of turbulent disorders, caused by a pungent proposition of General CHANGARNIER. General DECROT had proposed and insisted that two of the members should be prosecuted for certain publications insulting and injurious to that dignified body. But General CHANGARNIER resisted prosecution, and then added insult to injury by proposing that the offending members should receive from their legislative *confreres* "the amnesty of contempt." The scene which ensued, in which the "amnestied" parties took the lead, was such a display of violence and bad manners as was without precedent in France, and has not been common in less polished countries. It is interesting to learn that sensitive Frenchmen derive great comfort from the report of the scene which took place in the House of Commons on the occasion Sir CHARLES DILKE's motion. They had already been in part consoled by reminiscences of scenes in Washington. Though the French legislators railed at each other, it could not be said of them that anybody was either beaten or wounded! By the London exhibition, with its imitations of cats, dogs, cows and cocks, French sensibility seems to have been completely soothed.

The Harrisburg *Journal* exposes the mean resorted to by the "Liberals"—whoever they are—to drum up a delegation to Cincinnati. We quote: "For instance, it names Eli Slifer and Henry D. Moore as certain to be present, when that is impossible, as both gentlemen are now in Europe, whence they could not possibly return, if they were inclined to do so, in time to attend this free trade, sore-head Republican and demoralized Democratic conclave. It also names ex-State Treasurers Kemble and Irwin as ticketed for the same adventure, when it is positively known that both have expressed themselves as resolutely determined to stand by the Republican State and National nominations. When a sheet undertakes to do the story telling for a clique of outcast malcontents as well as for its own party, it assumes to do more than it can accomplish."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Philadelphia *Shipping List* says: "Few persons in this community have the remotest idea of the extent to which the trade in fertilizers is carried on in this city. One house alone sold this week over 5,000 tons of North Carolina bone phosphates, of which amount 1,400 tons are to be shipped to Liverpool, and the balance will be prepared in this locality for distribution to various parts of the country for agricultural purposes. The amount of capital thus invested is immense, and the business is every year assuming increased proportions."

Through bad management of the freight department of the Overland Railroad and the Isthmus Steam Line, the freight traffic by the Cape lines is improving, and rates by the clipper lines have undergone a substantial improvement. This, in connection with the fine prospect for ships in the Pacific, inclines owners to send heavy tonnage in that direction.

At Sumter, N. C., they improvised a gallows by throwing a rope over a pole and hanging an anvil at one end and a negro at the other. They were then obliged to help the anvil to keep its end down and to hold the negro's hands until he slowly choked to death.

A Texas Jenkins, who furnishes the San Antonio *Herald* with the fashionable intelligence, gives a glowing account of a wedding in which the bride was "fair, far and fifty, about the color of a side of sole leather painted with tallow, and one of the best washers and ironers of Acquia street." The happy groom was a native-born American citizen of thirty-five, and the only bridesmaid was Aunt Melinda Hawkins, who was dressed, "*sans* stockings, *sans* one shoe, with a rope tied around above her hips, which held her skirts high above the floor." The enthusiastic reporter expressed his willingness to produce a glowing epithalamium on the occasion, but as one of the tubes of his poetic boiler was bursted, it was impossible to make the machine work.

The signal service system is to be established in the West Indies. Governor Rawson, of Barbadoes, has caused observations to be taken at all necessary points in his jurisdiction, is agitating the matter, and proposes to institute such a system of observation as is now in operation in the United States. This region is the birth place of cyclones and hurricanes. They gather in the neighborhood of Barbadoes, then sweep northwestward and strike the Gulf or South Atlantic Coast, crossing the ocean in the direction of Northern Europe. The extension of the system as proposed cannot fail to be productive of great general advantage.

During the late severe gale, when by actual anemometrical tests the wind blew with a velocity of ninety-five miles an hour, the new suspension bridge at Niagara was put to a severe test. Many people expected it to come down, but although the span is the largest in the world (upwards of a quarter of a mile), there was no perceptible movement of the greater part of the bridge, although the central portion, unprotected with guys, performed a graceful serpentine movement, but horizontally and perpendicularly, that was pleasant to look at, provided the observer was on solid ground. A number of adventurous persons of both sexes continued to pass to and fro across the bridge on foot and in carriages, during the continuance of the gale, merely for the excitement attending it.

Important discoveries bearing on the question of the antiquity of the human race have just been made in England, teeth of the extinct shark, apparently perforated by human agency, as well as many concretionary nodules with longitudinal perforations unlike those produced by the action of boring mollusca, having been found in the olden Pliocene beds. If this discovery is verified, it will carry back the existence of man in England to a period far more ancient than the mammoth age.

The North Carolina *Robesonian* reports that the remainder of the gang of outlaws have disappeared from Scuffletown, North Carolina, and it is believed they have left the county. It is said none of them have been seen since the departure of Henderson, "the *Herald* representative." They are not the first people whom the interviewers of that enterprizing journal have caused to try to escape from the slightest possibility of further torture of the same kind.

The New York *Tribune* publishes the following remedy for diptheria, which, according to the testimony of a number of prominent physicians, is an almost certain cure: Swab the back of the mouth and throat thoroughly with a wash made of table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal, nitrate of potash, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tea-cup, which half fill up with boiling water, stir well and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply an ounce each of spirits of turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia; mixed, to the whole of the throat and to the breast bone, every four hours, keeping flannel to the part.

The California Legislature has passed a bill that "religion shall neither be taught or practiced in the public schools." The last prohibition was quite unnecessary if no agitator inclination thereto exists in the souls than judging from its past course with reference to the Chinese, has hitherto obtained in the Legislature.

The season of ice cream being close upon us, it may be proper to call attention to the fact that a number of German newspapers are discussing various cases of poisoning by Vanilla ice cream, which have occurred of late in different European cities. There are many opinions as to the source of the poison, but all agree that the cool delicacy is sometimes poisonous.

Dank's American puddling furnace bids fair to displace all others in England. Mr. Dank has recently entered into an agreement with members of the trade to dispose of the right to erect two hundred furnaces of his style and patent for the sum of $240,000, and at this rate for any further number. There are something like eight hundred puddling furnaces in operation in England, and assuming one Danks furnace to be equal to five ordinary furnaces in product, Mr. Danks has a field sure to be forced to use his invention of one thousand six hundred furnaces, which gives £250 apiece, or about $2,000,000 in our money, to say nothing of what he may dispose of in this country.

A Massachusetts cotton mill operative has invented an apparatus called a "mote collector," by means of which it is claimed that the dirtiest cotton can be worked into as good cloth as the cleaner kinds. The invention is quite simple, consisting merely of a guide-board or deflector, and a box for the collection of the motes, placed where the feed rolls of a carding engine deliver the cotton from the edge of the picker-lap to the teeth of the main cylinder. Its proved advantages are the nearly perfect cleaning of ordinary cotton, and almost absolute perfection in the cleaning of the higher grades, with no possible injury to the staple, and at no cost for labor in the process, the doing away with all previous processes of opening and picking, except such working of the cotton as shall remove seed and all larger and heavy substances, and thus obviating some of the danger of fire; and the working of lower grades of cotton, at less cost and with less waste, into perfect cloth or yarn, with larger production per spindle and loom than has heretofore been possible, owing to the yarn being less liable to break in the process of spinning, warping and weaving. The apparatus has been tested with great success, and promises to become an indispensable adjunct of the machinery of cotton manufacturing.

A grand national regatta is to be held on the waters of the Potomac during the coming season, in June or July. The various clubs of the District of Columbia propose, by offering handsome and suitable prizes, to bring together on the rowing course of the Potomac the most skillful and accomplished oarsmen of the country, embracing professional as well as amateur crews. They expect also to have present and participating in the regatta celebrated crews from the British provinces and dominions.

The London *Court Journal* says: "Cousin Jonathan has begun to annex us. At least he has begun to occupy London in force, which is the first step towards annexation. One of the great New York journals has located itself in Fleet street, or at least has opened a branch office there, for the receipt of advertisements, and is advertising itself. No doubt others will speedily follow suit. These American papers will be welcome in a land where no one is afraid of competition, and the best wins. American journalism is energetic and smart, and can teach old John something."

Here is one way of arriving at a verdict. In the Supreme Court of Maine, a few days ago, the jury, after vainly trying to agree upon the amount to be awarded to the plaintiff, adopted the suggestion of one of their number and tried "chalking." One man thought the plaintiff had been injured to the amount of $25, and so expressed it on the under side of a piece of white paper; another estimated $5, and so on; several getting down as low as one cent. The sums total were added up, and the amount averaged. The result was $4 42 and a fraction; but as they didn't want to appear mean, the jury concluded to report the sum of $4 43, and so they rendered their verdict to the Court.

A series of experiments for ascertaining the density of the earth are about to be made by a corps of prominent scientists, the point selected being the Mont Cenis tunnel. Previous experiments made in England have shown its density to be six or seven times that of water.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, is engaged writing a letter, which will be made public, endorsing and sustaining the resolutions offered by Mr. Peters, of Maine, and now before the Foreign Affairs Committee, relative to consequential damages, in connection with the Alabama claims. Mr. Johnson will take the ground that this class of claims is entirely absurd, and cannot be sustained either in law or equity.

Mrs. Phoebe Schfield, of Richmond, Indiana, aged 105, has obtained the arrears of pay and pension due to her late husband for services performed in the Revolutionary war, amounting to $10,000.

Reports have been going the rounds of the press that Kossuth, who is now in his seventieth year, was living in extreme poverty. This is denied by a nephew and constant correspondent of the Hungarian patriot, residing in Iowa, who says that while Kossuth is not rich, he has an income sufficient for all his wants and lives in comfortable style.

Mr. Robert Purvis, one of the most influential and esteemed citizens of Philadelphia, left that city last Saturday on a visit to South Carolina, his native State, in which (we believe) he was born a slave, after an absence of between twenty and thirty years. One of his sons has made a prominent and enviable reputation in public affairs in that State.

M. Mori, Japanese Minister at Washington, is about to publish a valuable work translated from the Japanese and entitled "Life and Resources in America."

Viscount Milton, the English Liberal who is about to resign his seat in Parliament in order to visit this country, is a young man of more than usual culture and ability. He is an author and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. He has published, conjointly with Dr. Cheadle, a work entitled "The Northwest Passage by Land." His father is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in Great Britain. He owns one of the largest properties in Ireland, the best and most equitably managed in the whole Island, where his name is almost revered by his prosperous tenantry.

A largely attended public reception was given in New York on Saturday night to Father Gavazzi and Rev. Dr. Thompson, the newly-arrived deputation from the Free Italian Church.

In private letters to friends in this country, the poet Tennyson frequently avows his intention of visiting America soon. He says he is eager to see the great wonders of the West and familiarize himself with a truly Republican Government and people.

An elegantly designed service of silver and gold is about to be presented by a number of lending citizens of Washington, Philadelphia and New York to Baron Geroll, formerly German Minister to this country.

A colored woman, probably the largest and heaviest person of her sex in the world, died in St. Louis a few days ago, at the age of fifty-one years. She weighed between nine hundred and one thousand pounds. Her dimensions were five feet ten inches in height, twenty-eight inches across the shoulders and thirty-seven inches across the hips. Her arms were thirty inches in circumference. When she had been arranged for burial and dressed, it was found impossible for seven men to lift her. Finally the box was tilted on one side, and she was rolled in while the priest chanted the service of the dead. She was then placed in a large wagon, which proceeded slowly to the cemetery. The wagon was backed up to the grave and eight men and six rollers combined their exertions to lower her into her narrow bed.

About thirty years ago Samuel Wise, a well-to-do farmer residing in Warren county in this State, suddenly left home without giving notice to any one—leaving a young wife and child behind him. Years rolled on, and yet no tidings of the lost son, husband and father. Ten years ago last month, the father of the missing man died; but before dying he made a will wherein he declared that if the son should return ten years after this, the father's death, he should receive his share of the fortune, a very considerable estate, but in the event of his failure to return it was to go to the sister in addition to her own share. A week or two ago a gentleman appeared at the old homestead, armed with a power of attorney from the long lost son, who is now and has been all these years in Arizona. An examination of the records in the county court showed, however, that his arrival was exactly sixteen days after the expiration of the ten months contemplated in the will. The agent had been delayed on the Union Pacific Railroad by the snow blockade for over a month. His principal's loss of fortune, however, was forgotten for the missing man had proved recreant to his first wife and child and had re-married in Arizona.

Atmospheric Diseases.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aeria virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years experience that the article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,

POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Ex. Graham, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HAVANA CIGARS—WE ARE JUST IN receipt of another invoice
Genuine Havana Cigars
Of the following celebrated brands: Henry Clay, Upmann, Partagas, Figaro, Golden Eagle, Antigudad, in assorted sizes. Also, a full line from one of the best Key West Factories. Smokers will find the best assortment of Fine Cigars in the city, at
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.'S,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET

STORAGE.

The undersigned have Storage Room for 500 barrels Liquors or other Merchandise, and solicit the same.
HEAD, CARSON & CO.,
249 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPAGAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of
Fine Millinery
AND
STRAW GOODS.

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.
Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS.
The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.
CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.
Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.
HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.
WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spots.
A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

New Goods Arriving Every Day!

CALL AND EXAMINE AT
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW YORK.

HOLLOWAYS
PILLS AND OINTMENT.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
CAUTION.
The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.
In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have the Trade Mark on it, none genuine without it.
N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Hauling and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

MORE THAN 5000 DIFFERENT STYLES
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
Hydraulic Rams, &c.
Send for Circular and Prices.
RUMSEY & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

POSITIVELY the CHEAPEST
LUMBER
IN THE CITY.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
FLORENCE
65
DOORS and SASH.
67
PICKET SIDING
Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS
Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment.
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.
IRON FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—
Early Rose,
Peerless,
Shaner's Prolific,
Garnett Chili,
White Peachblows,
Prince Albert,
Harrison,
Buckeyes,
Peachblows.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

150 JUGS MAPLE SYRUP,
25 tubs Fancy Roll Butter.
10 kegs Prime Lard.
15 barrels Fresh Eggs;
10 boxes Oranges, cheap.
Call in and see,
LOH & COOLEY,
Produce Commission Merchants,
207 LIBERTY STREET.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED
MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices, For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE
DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Mens' Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
Prints,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants. The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.
Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the
Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,
And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.
We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

BALTIMORE.

LEATHER.

E. LARRABEE & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Leather and Shoe Findings,
NO. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce,
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.
Consignments Solicited.

WM. H. ROGERS. JOS. O DUNLOP.
WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.
Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS
28 SECOND ST., Opposite Postoffice

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANSFIELD, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

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Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 20, 1872.

The week closes with a greater feeling of comfort than the last; yet the banks being pretty near to their 25 per cent. reserve line, are not disposed to do a very heavy discount business until they gain a little in legal reserve. The increase in deposits being mostly in national currency, necessitates a corresponding increase of legal tenders. Of course the banks do not wish to increase liabilities now so much as reserve. The New York stock market has been in an anomalous condition for some time. The leading operators having sold out most of their stocks, naturally looked for a speedy decline in prices, supposing they had unloaded on to the outside public. But they were surprised to find that buyers is strong as themselves, in shape of the English and German bankers, had taken their offerings and were prepared to run prices still higher. Since the magnificent flight of Erie, under General Sickles's leadership, from under 20 to near 70, the English have been buying largely of depreciated American shares in hopes of a similar advance. While the Germans, replete with funds furnished by the French indemnity, are ready to buy almost anything that promises to pay, the result has been the placing on European boards numerous American railroads, such as Central, Harlem and Lake Shore, and the appearance on the speculative list of stocks never before dealt in. Such being the status of the market, *on dit*, it was arranged the early part of this week, between the contending parties, that the bears should save the market to themselves until Thursday, for the purpose of buying back their short stocks, after which all hands would join in a combined movement for higher prices, and the list now looks as if such programme had been carried out.

Gold still continues strong. A rumor in regard to France and Germany is said to have made the German houses in New York large buyers of coin.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
6. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾
6. Bonds of 1862	114	114
6. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
6. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
6. Bonds of 1865 (New)	113¾	113¾
6. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
6. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
40s	109¾	109¾
w 5s	111¾	111¾
10s	115¼	115¼
urrency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

..d	116¾
ited States 6s of 1881	116¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	114
ited States 5-20s of 1864	114
ited States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
ited States 10-40s	109½
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
ntral Pacific Railroad	115¾
rrency Pacifics	115¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 20, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
d	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
..don		94		95		
..don Tel				26		
chiver				68		
ific Mail	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
ms Express				50		
ls Fargo Ex		80¾		80		
erican Express		74		74		
ited States Ex		74		74½		
w York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
y Central scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
ie	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
higan Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
higan Southern	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
nois Central	121		121	120		
eland & Pittsburg	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
cago & North'n	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
k Island	113	113⅛	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
Paul	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
hash		78¾		78¾		
preferred		89½				
Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
and 36	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
cago and Alton	122		122			
preferred	125		125			
ton, Hoosac & T				95		
..ton	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Jersey Central				93¾		
on Pacific	40	40¼	40¼	40¾	40	40

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
nessee State bonds					
new					
th Carolina, July					
th Carolina, April					
souri sixes					

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the leading prices to-day of the most active stocks:

n's Central	61½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
a. and Erie	29¾	North Penn'a R. R.	29
igh Navigation	47	Camden and Amboy	123¾
wlesa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
reek & Alley R.	49	Reading	99¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The week again closes upon a season of unusual activity. Leading houses report the gratifying fact that they are compelled to work their ears far into the night in order to ship promptly orders so lavishly pouring in upon them. The is full of strangers who came hither to secure ains in Pittsburgh manufactures and other articles on sale by wholesale dealers. The rivers are in navigable order, steamers arriving and departing regularly, bringing to our very doors rich freights taking away cargoes of valuable goods and es. The weather is clear and pleasant, causing station to shoot forth. Prices of all leading articles have ruled uniform through the week just closed. e we omit extended quotations.

Printing Cloths.

e Providence *Journal* says: Market very firm, no stock of cloth on hand. Spot cloths have anced ⅜c, and futures ¼@⅝c per yard during week. The following are the sales:

500 pieces, 64x64, standards, spot cloths, 8½c, 30 days.
600 pieces, 64x64, standards, spot cloths, 8½c, 30 days.
600 pieces, 64x64, extras, spot cloths, 9c, 30 days.
600 pieces, 64x64, standards, July to January, 8¾c.
600 pieces, 64x64, standards, July to January, 8¾c.
600 pieces, 64x64, extras, July to October, 8¾c.
600 pieces, 64x64, standards, July to January, 8¾c.
600 pieces.

Weekly Review of the Oil Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 22, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 15	5,266		373
Tuesday, April 16	1,834	1,200	644
Wednesday, April 17	3,778		64
Thursday, April 18	4,315		64
Friday, April 19	2,759	566	993
Saturday, April 20	3,268	366	1,918
Total for week	21,503	1,032	4,193
Since January 1	349,614	14,678	125,021
To April 20, 1872	371,122	15,710	129,184
Same time 1871	234,818	93,340	112,902
Same time 1870	248,975	35,658	89,796
Same time 1869	222,271	23,344	72,102
Same time 1868	324,007	12,470	70,875

BUSINESS.

The oil market during the week was a shade firmer. The raw material being ¼c higher than at the date of our last general review. From this it will be seen that the bottom had been reached, and that a reaction had been inaugurated. The receipts by river were liberal, with a fair supply in the market. In regard to refined we have no change to note, prices are the same as last week, with more disposition to operate. The market, however, still favors buyers, who are not very anxious to take advantage of the same. As before noted, crude sales were made principally in the oil regions, and refined sold be telegraph, deliverable in the east.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

Crude received, bbls	Last week. 26,755	This week. 21,503
Same time 1871	234,819	234,819
Same time 1870	248,975	248,975
Same time 1869	222,271	222,271
Same time 1868	324,007	324,007
Same time 1867	347,298	347,298
Same time 1866	372,890	372,890
Same time 1865	17,000	17,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week. This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	58 1,032
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,440 4,163
Total	1,498 5,195

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1 to April 20:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	23,344	38,658	88,340	5,195
Allegheny Valley RR	72,102	89,796	112,902	129,184
Total	95,446	128,454	141,242	144,894

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market appeared firmer; holders were asking an advance. We did not learn of any transactions. We quote as follows: Spot 9@9¼c; April 9@9¼c; S O till July 9¾c; B. O. till July 10½c; B. O. all year 12c; Parkers $3 40 per bbl.

REFINED.

The market seemed firm but could not be called active. The asking rates for eastern delivery were Spot 21¾c; April 21¾c; May 22c; June 22¼c per gallon.

[By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, April 20.—The *Herald* says: The market has been very quiet, with but few transactions and a weaker feeling, though the price has not declined materially. Following are the sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. June 1st.....3 60
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. after May 1st.....3 65
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. to May.....3 60
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. to May.....3 65
5,000 bbls upper road, spot, P. T.
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 50½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 60
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 68
1,000 bbls Oil City and E.....3 80
2,000 bbls Oil City, S. O., May.....3 92½
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O., June.....4 25
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....3 42½
2,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot.....3 50
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, S. O., June.....4 25

NEW YORK, April 20, closing 19th.—Crude in bulk held a trifle higher, with fair inquiry, at 12¾@13c; shipping order at 14@15c; refined (firm); sales 5,000 tbs at 22½c for first half May; 2,000 tbs seller's option May at 22¾c; 7st each May and June at 23@23½c; cases firm at 28@28½c; Philadelphia delivery quiet and prices steady; refined 21¾c.

HORSEVILLE, April 20.—Market dull; crude held at $3 60.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 20.—Market firmer; crude held at $3 55@3 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 19.—Price nominally $3 50; market quiet.

OIL CITY, April 20.—Market quiet and little doing; country on lower road $3 60@3 65; 47 gravity, Oil City, $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Market very firm; S. W. 21@22c; crude 11½c; cases 27½@27½c; May 27, 24 226; June 22@25c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

ROSEVILLE, April 20.—Market quiet and dull at $3 50@3 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 20.—Market quiet; spot held firm at $3 50@3 52½.

OIL CITY, April 19.—Market very quiet at $3 80; $3 85 the asking price; buyers offer $3 75@3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 20.—Market quiet; spot held at $3 60; no sales.

PARKERS LANDING, April 20.—Market firmer at at $3 45.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.
J Bush & J	Brilliant Oil Works 338
H McKeevy	Vesta Oil Works 1,236
P Hutchison	Kier's Oil Works 460
J K Bartour	Eureka 80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Brilliant Oil Works	338	Vesta Oil Works	468
Kier's Oil Works	468	Eureka	80
River barges	3,668		
Total			5,182

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN. DIVISION, April 19, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 162 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J H Mc& & Son, 731 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Kirkpatrick & L, 258 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 485 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
H W C Tweddle, 50 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia. 2,0 6

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle are light both of through and those intended for sale here. There is nothing of any consequence doing in the way of trade. Most of the buyers have gone East, and a few loads of cattle that came in last evening will be sent to Philadelphia for retail. The market this week has been considerable better than last week. The arrivals were hardly fair, and with good reports from the East sellers advanced prices. The market during the first part of the week was active and sales made readily, but as is always the case when buyers have got pretty nearly all they want they do not purchase so quickly, and from this cause trade rules a little slower toward the close. On the whole the market is satisfactory to sellers. Some of the buyers claimed that sellers were asking and getting ½ cent more for cattle than last week; on the other hand sellers said while the trade was more active and feeling better, yet prices were not more than ¼c higher. We think that the advance was probably between the two, and may fairly be given at ¼c. Following are the current rates for the different grades: extra 1,200 to 1,500 ℔s steers @ $6 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s steers, $6 00 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200 ℔s steers, $5 25 to $5 75; bulls, stags and cows, $30 to 1,500, $3 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,200 ℔s, $4 00 to $5 00; Texas steers, 800 to 1,200 ℔s, $3 50 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs is rather heavy, and in quality fair. The demand seems to be light, at least the supply is greater than the demand, and sales slowly. Prime Philadelphia are selling from $4 80 to $4 90, and a few assorted might bring 5c better, although that price cannot be fairly quoted as a ruling figure. The demand is light and buyers are taking hold freely. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; good Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; good New York, 180 to 200, $4 40 to $4 50; rough New York, $4 to $4 20; still hogs, $4 to $4 20.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep continue very light. The demand continues good and arrivals are bought about as fast as they are brought in. The market is very much excited, and the price has advanced a full 3c from the opening of the market on Monday until the present time. Farmers who have held until the present time, will hold for the cap of wool, unless the hope of bigger prices induces them to sell. The weather is rather cool and unfavorable for shearing or we would soon have plenty of clipped on sales, and with them offering the market would drop about as suddenly as it went up. The rainfall May and that the present high figures can last long. Following are the rates current to-day for the different grades and kinds: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $9 50 to $9 75; good to prime, Indiana, 90 to 100 ℔s, $8 50 to $9 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, close wools, $8 to $8 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $7 50 to $7 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $7 25 to $7 50; clipped sheep, $5 to $7.

Hop Prospects.

A letter from an experienced grower in Malone, Franklin county, speaks very discouragingly of the hop prospects; he thinks the roots have been generally all killed, more by drouth than frost. A paper printed at that place says: "The severe weather of the past few months has sadly damaged the yards in our vicinity, so that in the hills already examined there has been found more of death than life. One of our farmers avers that there is not a tenth of his yard but that is killed."

It is rather too early to venture very decided opinions, but we do not believe any such damage as exists in this county, or throughout the great hop district of the State. Very old yards will most likely make a poor show, and there are less than the average of new yards.—*Cooperstown Journal* 18th.

April 20.—The market continues very firm, with more inquiry for olds. Recent advices from the hop sections of the State represent that the severe frosts of the winter have extensively injured the roots, and Hops are generally do not offer. Sales about 200 bales at 50@75c for 1871's, 30@50c for 1870's, and 15@25c for 1869's.

The following is from the circular of 18th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	167
Receipts during week 1871	7,509
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	26,031
Total receipts for same period in 1870	46,387
Total receipts for same period in 1869	96,278
Export clearances for the week	231
Total exports since September 1st, 1871	2,607
Imports for the week	182
Total imports since September 1, 1871	3,763

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—General trade rather dull. In price there is no radical alteration to observe. Woolens, staple styles and good weight, have intrinsic worth and there is a gradual hardening of prices. Cottons steadied a trifle. Some time since the agents of prints and other staples entered into an agreement with jobbers to maintain their prices for thirty days, when established on the first of every month, less discount, but it would seem that their arrangement has not been kept according to the intent and meaning of the contract, and jobbers are now going to notify agents that they will not buy under it as binding on them any longer. In this event we may look for more cutting in prices in future. Heavy brown sheetings, best make, steady at from 14¾c to 15c, and seconds at 13¾@14c; brown drills 16c@16½c; prints 13¼@13½c for standard fancies and 12¾@13c for novel designs. Dolly Varden printing cloths scarce and high.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 20.—Flour $6 00@8 50. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1 60@1 65. Corn dull at 36@36c; car 35@36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 32@40c. Provisions steady at previous prices.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

APRIL 18.—AMERICAN PIG.—The past week has been characterized by extreme dullness. The wants of consumers seem to be met for the present, and for a few days there has been little inquiry for iron. Producers have got been eager to make sales, and there has been consequently very little animation in the market. To-day there seems to be more inquiry than on any previous day since our last. Transactions in pig iron have been very small, and at no changed prices, which are firm. We quote Foundry No. 1 at [illegible]; Foundry No. 2, $49 50; Gray Forge, $44 50 for a limited quantity.

SCOTCH PIG.—The stock of Scotch iron is almost entirely exhausted—so much so that we can give no quotations. There can hardly be more than three hundred tons of all brands in the city for sale. Large shipments are on the way, but so unavailable a proportion of it is already sold to consumers, that high prices will prevail for some time. Besides, iron and freights are still advancing in England.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1872.

Foundry, No. 1 A. F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in ten ton lots		$52 00@$54 00
No. 1 " " "	"	50 00@ 51 00
No. 2 " " "	"	48 00@ 50 00
No. 1 A, " "	" in 100 ton lots	51 00@ 53 00
No. 2 " " "	"	49 00@ 50 00
Gray Forge Neutral, " " "		47 00@ 49 00
Mottled Neutral, F. O. B., in Philadelphia, in 100 ton lots		46 00@ 48 00
White " " "	"	44 00@ 45 00
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall Ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace		50 00@ —
Mottled " " "	"	49 00@ —
White " " "	"	48 00

(Specially Reported for this Paper by Edward Samuel, 222 Walnut Street.)

April 17, 1872.

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace $49 00@50 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace 46 00@48 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace 46 00@47 00
American No. 4, white and mottled, at furnace 42 00@44 00
Scotch pig, (cargo lots for shipment) 47 00@48 50
Old rails, DHs, for shipment here 44 00@45 00
Old rails, DHs, on the spot, and for arrivals, gold, (75 500 ℔ to the ton less) 51 50@52 00
No. 1 wrought scrap, (ex ship), currency 53 00@55 00
No. 2 wrought scrap, (for shipment here) currency 52 00@55 00
American refined bar, (mill price), currency 92 00@95 00
American rails, at mill, currency 82 00@85 00
American common bar, (mill price) currency 92 00@95 00
English rails, (ex ship N. Y.), gold 72 00@74 00

—*Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.*

BOSTON.

April 20.—There is but little of interest to note during the past six days, and our situation has experienced no change of significance beyond the reception of supplies of Eglinton pig iron, which have of course reduced the nominal quotations which we have been compelled to so long report. The receipts have, however, been principally of Eglinton, although a small lot of Coltness arrived per schooner at the close of the week, and a similar arrival was received from New York.

The high rates largely restrict business, and our foundrymen find themselves pressed with orders which can only be accepted at a large advance on past rates. Some sewing machine manufacturers have announced their intention of increasing their retail prices of their machines, but this is reported but little reason to hope for a near reduction of prices. Rolling mills are generally should advance their goods and thus avoid any of the commercial disasters which so often follow in the wake of a sudden fall in the figures in materials. We are glad to learn from a direct source that the mills in the West are not inclined to take contracts at rates at present ruling, but will only file and execute orders to be paid for at prices ruling at the time of delivery of contract. Such a movement is, no doubt, at first sight, rather injurious to trade, but when we reflect on the wild, mania which has caused a reckless reception of orders the restriction will be readily acknowledged to be dictated by the best of reasons. Dealers can sell their goods as fast as to correspond with those paid to the mills, but the latter are dependent upon the supply of material, and must, therefore, at certain trying times, like the present, submit to the unsettled condition of the market.

Advices from England report an advance of 5l in the month in pig irons in pig. The market there is largely fluctuating, and an unhealthy state of affairs generally exist throughout the whole British iron trade. The shipments of Scotch pig have been largely in excess of previous years, and up to the 16th inst. there had been exported 48,000 tons more than at the corresponding period of 1871. Iron masters are still trounced with their men and will not generally book orders ahead. Nothing but actual sales as we foretold in our last, again advanced, and the present prices may not rule beyond a week. Rails are very warm. In the evening we had ship-

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, April 20—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was easy to-day at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold strong at 111¾@111¾. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $38,500,000. The exports of specie for the week amounted to about $900,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is favorable, and shows that the banks have made a net increase of $1,404,475 in legal reserve. They now hold $230,7th above the 25 per cent. required by law.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher. The supply of bonds is unusually small.

Coupons 1881	116½	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	114¾	Coupons 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	114¾	Currency 6s	115½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady.

Missouri	95½	Virginia, old	50
Tennessees, old	67¾	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessee, new	67¾	North Carolinas, new	29½
Virginia, new	56		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stocks opened firm on call and were generally quiet. During the afternoon the market was irregular and heavy, selling down from ½ to 1 per cent. Later it reacted and closed dull and firm. Pacific Mail was down to the street price of 69. Western Union led in the afternoon decline, following the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohios, Union Pacific and Cincinnati, Columbus and Indiana Central. There was considerable increase in short interest to-day. The dullness seems accompanied by great strength and a speculative temper.

Western Union	76½	St. Paul	62¾
Quicksilver	39	do pref'd	81
Adams Express	93½	Toledo & Wabash	18⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co	80	do pref'd	39
American Express	63	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	43	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	69	do pref	53
New York Central	99½	Chicago & Alton	120
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	42¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
do pref	56¾	C. C. & C	92¾
Harlem	125¾	Burlington & Quincy	130
do pref	130	Lake Shore	94
Mich Central	116	Panama	34
Cleveland & Pitts	92½	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern	81¾	Union Pacific	39¾
do pref'd	95¾	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	113¾	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	111	Del. Lack. & West'n	109¾

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1 14@; Red Ohio $1 05. Corn firm; high mixed 49¼@49½c; yellow 50c; Michigan 48c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 29c. Clover-seed $5 25. Mess pork $12 75. Lard 9¾c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Metals—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake dull at 42@43c. Iron—Scotch pig dull at 25@26c. American dull. Steel—English and American bar firm at $100@105; Russia sheet firm at 18@c, gold. Nails quiet; cut $5 75; clinch $7 25@7 75. Horse shoe $7@8c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 2c higher; extra $1 30; No. 1 $1 21@1 21½; amber $1 6?@1 6?. Corn firm at 52@52½c. Oats firm at 40@40½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,000 bales; good ordinary 21½c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 22½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 22½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Dates of Departures from New York.

1872.

Russia	April 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	April 25	Hamburg.
Calabria	April 26	Liverpool.
Java	April 27	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 1	Liverpool.
Helvetia	May 2	Hamburg.
Atlanta	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 5	France.
Nevada	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—River thirty-five feet ten inches and falling. Arrived—Jay Gould, New Orleans; Silver Moon, Memphis; Argosy Pittsburgh; Nightingale, Arkansas river. Departed—New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—River stationary; fifteen feet in the canal and thirteen feet in the river; seventy feet under the bridge. Clear and pleasant. Business good. Arrived—Nightingale, Arkansas river; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Arlington, New Louis; Camelia, Tennessee river. Departed—Night-ingale, Arlington, Cincinnati; Henry Probasco, Louis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Mollie Hazan, Arkansas river. Towboats arrived—A. J. Baker, Hernando, Hornet, Oil City, Lioness No. 2, Pittsburgh. The storm ran through herself near Bethlehem, the steamer and fleet were moored to the bank. The Liberty No. 3 has been chartered to tow a fleet of iron boats to the Red river.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 20.—Clear and warm; The river has risen five inches. Port list: Down—Lawrence, Mary Houston, Alaska, Little Condor and barges, Boating Green, Mary Ament, Morning star, Boaz and barges, Up—Robert Burns, Cornwall, Idlewild, Charmer—all with good trips. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 20.—Arrived—Jennie Howell, Davenport, St. Louis; H. C. Wilson, New Orleans; City of Kenyburg, Memphis; Minneola, Cincinnati; John Gilbert, Memphis. Belle Vernon, Allegheny River. St. Louis. Departed—Jennie Howell, Wheeling; Davenport, Cincinnati; H. C. Wilson, Ohio River; Minneola, Nashville; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburgh. The river has risen one inch. Weather clear. Mercury 68.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Iron Mountain, Jutzy; Baker, Storm, Illinois river; Rock Island, Cincinnati; Cowan, John Gilbert, Memphis river; Dispatch, Upper Mississippi; Fearless, Pittsburgh; Ben Accord, Metropolis, Joseph Kinney, Louisville; Valid, Wheeling. Departed—Jenny Johnson, Keokuk; Henry Disston, New Orleans; Marble City, Memphis; Alice, Missouri river; Illinois, Chicago; Valid, Wheeling; Minnie Moore, Red river; Western, Fort Benton; Iron Mountain, Hannibal, Arkansas, St. Paul; Minneapolis, Rosalie Lay, Upper Mississippi. Weather slightly warm. River rising again. Weather clear and warm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—River falling; 10 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Ranawha, New Orleans to Ohio River Salt Works. Departed—Burkeville, Upper Cumberland.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 20.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, Ivy Bell and barges, Robert E. Lee, Memphis; Miller, Pargoud. Warm and clear. River rising fast.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Alice Dean, James Howard, Rose Lee, Porter, New Orleans; Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Glasgow, Red river; Grand Tower, Crescent City and barges, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; R. P. Walt, White River.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo. Departed—C. H. Church, J. H. Groesbeck, Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Richmond, Kellogg and barges, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas river. Cloudy and warm.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Hamilton	Houghton	Kinsman.
S. Perrett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Carter Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Julia No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Juniata	C. L. Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Kinsman.
Elector	R. G. Abrams	Brownsville.
West Virginia	D. Hamilton	Geneva.
Shamrock	Clinton	Cincinnati.

Monongahela seven feet six inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville.....U. S. Mail boats, S A. M.; 5 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks, Darlington, 12 M.
Cincinnati.....Juniata.....Brennan, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Mary Davage.....Motherail, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated seven feet six inches and falling. The weather during the day was very warm. In the evening we had showers.

The Lower Ohio packet Idlewild has given up the restaurant plan of feeding passengers.

The steamer Shamrock, Capt. Killen, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip.

The new Magnolia river steamer Murillo is an elegant boat for New Orleans on Thursday.

The steamer Argosy, Captain B. F. Goodwin, announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

The recent run of coal down the Ohio foots up 15,000,000 bushels. It would require 75,000 railroad cars and 7,500 locomotives to transport it by land.

The steamer Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington takes her departure this day 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate points.

The steamer Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

The splendid side-wheel steamer Juniata, Capt C. L. Brennan, is announced for Cincinnati and way ports this day, 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will find this in mind.

THE powerful towboat Comet and barges, in charge of Capt. John M. Hare, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have quick dispatch.

PARTIES residing on the Licking River say that there never rose in that river such a freshet as of six hours, and was the greatest that had occurred during 25 years.

THE R. H. Hunt came near sinking Tuesday night, twelve miles above the mouth, in the Wabash River, and had to throw four hundred bags of corn overboard.

THE towboat Mary Davage and barges, in charge of Capt. Motherall, takes her departure this day for St. Louis. Shippers will make their arrangements accordingly.

THE coal bill of the Belle Lee for twenty-four hours, on the Lower Mississippi, was $1,250, and for the same time on the Ohio $1,000. Another trip was $1,045.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Trouble Brewing in Spain—Manifesto From Don Carlos—King Amadeus Firm.

MADRID, April 21.—The newspaper organs of the Carlist party publish a manifesto of Don Carlos, protesting against the late elections, signed by his Secretary, and counter signed by Nocedal. It declares that henceforth Don Carlos and his followers will protest only in the field. A general rising of Carlists in all parts of Spain is momentarily expected. Troops are prepared to meet it. Railway companies have been ordered to hold all their rolling stock in readiness for instant use by the Government. Volunteers in Madrid and elsewhere proffer their services to the Government. The Council of Ministers met yesterday evening, and was in session all night. The *Imparcial* is assured that the King's speech tomorrow will contain the following declaration: "I will not impose myself on the country except as the representative of and supported by the majority, but if some turbulent minority seeks to impose its will on the nation, I know my duty and will fulfil it."

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, April 21.—A dispatch from the French Ambassador at Berlin represents that his relations with the German Government are on a very good footing.

Thiers will shortly hold a review of the military forces and assume his duties. The review which takes place at Long Champs will be preceded by manœuvers on a large scale.

An American squadron, consisting of seven vessels, has arrived at Marseilles.

Solution of the Alsatian Difficulty.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 11th says signs of a pacific solution of the Alsatian difficulty seem to show themselves. In fact, it is said to be stated on reliable authority that many inhabitants of the province have involuntarily enlisted in the German Lancers regiment stationed at Strasburg, and in the 15th regiment of the line.

An American Publicist Declares Against the Claims for Indirect Damages.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—In a letter to the Providence *Journal* from Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, relative to the Geneva arbitration, that eminent publicist expresses the belief that the claim for indirect damages was unwisely presented in the first instance, and that the magnanimous policy for the United States to adopt would be frankly to say so.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over the lower lakes will move northeastwardly down the St. Lawrence Valley. Brisk and possibly high northwesterly winds will extend from upper to the lakes to-night; clear and pleasant but cool weather will prevail very generally with northerly to westerly winds on Monday, from the lakes to the Gulf, and the South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds gerous winds are not anticipated, except, possibly, for the lower lakes to-night.

Charges Against the Chicago Relief Society—Investigation Demanded.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A series of meetings have been held lately by ladies who have either been refused assistance or only partially relieved by the Relief and Aid Society during the past winter, for the purpose of giving expression to indignation and securing an investigation of the transactions of the Society. While they do not directly charge the principal officers with dishonesty, they hold them to have been negligent and incompetent, and men employed crude and corrupt. The charges against the latter are circumstantial and of a very grave character. One instance is given, in the case of four families occupying a single house, of three receiving abundance by paying the visitor five dollars each, and the other, the most needy, receiving nothing because they refused or were unable to bribe the visitor. The action receiving from the public active co-operation in making the investigation they expected, at the meeting just evening the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to wait upon their number to make such investigation: Thomas Hayne, Robert Henry, Dr. N. S. Davis, R. C. Wright, Dr. Paoli, the Presidents of the various benevolent societies, Mr. Reynolds, of the Cambrian Society; Wm. Wagner, of the St. George Society; General M. C. Arthur, of St. Andrews; Mr. Walsh, of the Hibernian Society; Dr. Lawrence, Hamilton Benevolent Association, R. G. Goodwillie and J. B. Bradwell.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm Hindell, a banker of Girard, Illinois, alleged to have absconded last September with $17,000 belonging to depositors, has been brought back from California in irons.

Dr. W. W. Pierce, a prominent homeopathic physician of Milwaukee, died on Saturday.

In Utah it is noted as a remarkable fact that every foreign company working mining property meets with success.

Advices from St. Domingo represent everything tranquil there. Baez's brother has fortified Azua. Cabral was on his way to Hayti.

The Mt. Vernon House, a well known summer resort at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Rev. Father McKinney was consecrated at New York yesterday as coadjutor of the Bishop of Albany.

There was a great gathering of Mormons at Salt Lake yesterday. The leaders disclaim any offensive exultation over the recent Supreme Court decision, and say their desire peace and harmony with the Gentiles and the good of all. The United States Court will convene to-day, when it is expected a motion will be made for the release of the Mormon prisoners under indictment by the late Grand Jury.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—River thirty-five feet and standing. Arrived—Arlington, St. Louis; W. Garret, Wheeling. Departed—Argosy, Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—River slowly falling, with fourteen feet six inches on the canal and seventeen feet six inches in the chute. Cloudy and showery to-day and windy to night. Business dull. Arrived—Bermuda, Pittsburgh; Cincinnati; Warner and barges, St. Louis; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Robert Hamilton, Memphis. Departed—Bermuda, Cincinnati; Warner and barges, Wheeling; Bermuda, Evansville; Ironsides and barges, St. Louis; Potomac, New Orleans.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 21.—Cloudy till evening, with some rain this morning; now clear and cooler. The river has fallen sixteen inches. Fort list: Up—Quickstep, H. S. Turner, Kate Kinney. Down—Three lows, during the night, Tarascon, Nick Longworth. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 21.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Emma C. Elliot, Memphis; John Gilmore, St. Louis; Wm. Cowan, St Louis; Arkansas Belle, St. Louis and Memphis; Arkansas, Memphis; Cincinnati; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Monawk, St. Louis; Talisman, Nashville; Grand Lake and barges, Pittsburgh; Jim Fisk, Paducah; Marble City, St. Louis; Florence Mississippi river; Colorado, St. Louis; Henry Ames, St. Louis; Little Condor, Ohio river; Boaz and tow of coal, Pittsburgh; Grand Era, Memphis. Departed—Vicksburg, Keithsburg, St. Louis; Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh; Minneola, Belle Memphis, Memphis; Brown, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; E. C. Elliot, Cincinnati; John Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Wm. Cowan, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, St. Louis, and barges, Cincinnati; Alaska, New Orleans; Lucy Bertram, Ohio River; Mary Houston, New Orleans; Grand Lake and barges, New Orleans; Mohawk, New Orleans; Florence, Mississippi River; James Fisk, Paducah; Boaz and tow of coal, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg. Clear and cool; strong wind from north all day. The river has fallen three inches.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Great Republic, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Strader, Peoria; City of Chester, Memphis; Joe Fleming, New Orleans. Departed—Continental, New Orleans; Western, Fort Benton. River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cool. Heavy rain early this morning.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Clear and warm. River stationary. Departed—Golden Rod, Forsythe, St. Louis; Bodman, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, City of Quincy.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 21.—Down—Louisville, City of Cairo, Susie Silver, James Howard, Glasgow. Up—Charleston, Memphis; Kyle, Labarge, Julia. Warm and cloudy. River rising fast.

A DUBUQUE paper says there exists in St. Louis, Indiana and New York City, and scattered all over the United States, a regularly organized band of men, with a regular outfit of noterial seals, commissions and other appliances, who have been carrying on for years the business of dealing in forged titles to Iowa land, and it adds that it could give the names and residences of men who are regarded as rich and respectable in their own communities, who are engaged in the wicked business of assisting to destroy the titles to untold amounts of lands lying in that State. It is to be hoped that, if sure of its facts, if will publish them without delay, to the end that the frauds may be unearthed and the perpetrators promptly brought to account. Non-resident as well as resident owners of property are interested in the matter, and it is to be trusted the journal which has broached the subject may have the courage to press it to a proper conclusion.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, 15th inst., states: The present movement of currency to New York, is, however, likely to be of short duration, as a great movement of grain from the West is just beginning, which will reverse the present tendency of exchange, though probably, not until the flow of money to New York has given the stock market a lift. A well known banker of Des Moines, Iowa, states that a contract has just been entered into for a thousand cars, to be loaded as fast as the cars can be furnished. The grain is to go via the Peoria, Pekin and Toledo and Wabash roads, on a through contract to New York, at a low rate of freight. This contract indicates the speedy shipment of about 400,000 bushels of corn, a very considerable proportion of which would have come to Chicago if there was storage room for it. We also hear of some other heavy freight contracts for corn from the central parts of the State to New York by rail for parties in the city, who would hold their grain for this market if it were not for the scarcity of storage.

CITY MATTERS.

ATTEMPTED BANK SWINDLE.

Unfortunate Escape of a Daring Scamp.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly before one o'clock, an attempt was made to swindle the Bank of Industry, on Wylie avenue, by means of a forged check. About the time mentioned a young man entered the bank and presented a check for $246 to the cashier. The paper purported to be signed by F. O'Neill, a well known contractor, and was made payable to T. A. Donahue. Mr. Hanrahan, the cashier, as soon as he looked at the signature, was convinced that the check was a forgery, and asked the young man now he came by it. He said that he had gotten it from Mr. Donahue. Mr. Hanrahan then told Mr. W. B. Ross, teller of the bank, to go with the stranger to see Mr. Donahue and make inquiries about the matter. The stranger demurred at this, and the order was then given to call a policeman and have him arrested. He objected in the most practical manner to this by running out of the bank and down the street at top speed. There was no one in the bank at the time save the cashier and the teller. The alarm was given, and the cashier started in hot pursuit after the fugitive. The chase was joined by many people on the street, and continued to the vicinity of the gas works. There the fugitive scaled a high wall, and before his pursuers could follow, had disappeared and was seen no more. Mr. Hanrahan then brought the check to the Mayor's office, and officers Cupples and Long started out to continue the search for the alleged swindler, but thus far he has not been captured.

PASSOVER.

Celebration of the Festival.

This evening will commence the Jewish Passover Festival and Feast of Unleavened Bread.

During the festival all articles produced by the fermentation of grain, such as bread, beer, spirits, &c., are not only excluded from the dwelling, but scrupulously abstained from, and all household utensils are thoroughly cleansed from any impurity occasioned by the admixture of leaven.

The prayers and ceremonies adapted for the celebration of this period of Jewish emancipation, are, of course, appropriate; but the most impressive ceremony attached to this period is in the assemblage of families on the first two evenings of the feast to repeat a collection of narratives, Talmudic extracts, praises, and blessings purposely compiled to commemorate the events of the delivery from Egyptian slavery. It is the custom of the family of the Jewish faith participate with them at the board.

The Shoemakers' Strike.

The Mayor, yesterday morning, had before him a man named Daniel Deany, who had been arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct. The evidence brought forth the fact that defendant was a journeyman shoemaker who was interested in endeavoring to originate a strike among the journeymen shoemakers of this city. When arrested he was in the act of assaulting a gentleman who had just made a purchase at Mr. Allen's shoe store, mistaking him for a fellow shoemaker. In default of $10 and costs, Deany was committed to the workhouse for thirty days. It is not unlikely that several informations will be made to-day against parties interested in endeavoring to "create a strike" among the shoemakers. The charge will be "conspiracy," and will likely be brought to Court for disposition.

Burglary.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. Bernard Rafferty, on Wylie avenue, near Chatham street, was entered by burglars. The unwelcome visitors, however, became alarmed before they had secured any articles of great value, and beat a hasty retreat. Mr. Rafferty is anxious that the burglars should call again, and promises that if they only give him notice of their intended visit they shall have a warm reception.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE city was unusually quiet yesterday.

COUNTRY toll gates did well yesterday.

SEVERAL of our street car companies talk of reducing the fare to five cents.

QUITE a number of shoemakers are on a strike in this city.

THAT "chiasted" bill on Diamond alley has almost disappeared.

THE FOREPAUGH menagerie procession will be the street sensation to-day.

COUNCILS meet to-day to elect a City Engineer and for the transaction of business connected with the new Water Works.

AN Industrial Exposition, under the auspices of the County Agricultural Society, and to be open to the entire United States, is talked of in our city.

Several merchants, lottery dealers and patent medicine men, are making their appearance on corners of vacant lots.

THE seventh of June next is talked of as a field day for the military. A sham battle will likely be one of the attractions.

THE joint concourse of our citizens attended the funeral of the late Wm. McKim, who was buried yesterday afternoon.

THIS evening at sundown begins the Jewish Passover, called Pesach, which continues until the 30th at sundown.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS RUTAN, late speaker of the House, at Harrisburgh, passed through our city on Saturday *en route* for his Beaver county home.

MR. MCCONNELL, the prominent candidate for Assistant Superintendent of the Water-works, is said to be eminently fitted for the position.

LARGE numbers of rafts are still coming down the Allegheny river, following each other in rapid succession.

THE South Pittsburgh Sunday Schools realized from their exhibitions two hundred dollars, which has gone toward the purchase of a library.

HENRY WAGNER of the Good Will Boat Club has challenged John Jones, Jr., to row him a three miles scull race on the Monongahela for one hundred dollars.

WM. G. MCCARTNEY, once a prominent auctioneer in this city, who died on Friday from a complication of diseases, was buried yesterday. The funeral was largely attended.

THE Second Company, Duquesne Greys, is now officered as follows: First Lieutenant, L. T. Brown; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Bingham; Orderly Sergeant, James Steen.

THE School Directors of Mount Washington have been granted the privilege by the Court to borrow $11,256, to meet the cost of the new school house in that borough.

MESSRS JONES & LAUGHLINS, of the American Iron Works, are constructing a branch from the track of the P. V. & C. R. R. to their works in Ormsby borough.

THE First Presbyterian Church of East Birmingham will soon extend a call to the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, a student of the Western Theological Seminary.

HIRAM and John Jamison, two Indians, who had recently arrived in this city on a raft, were before Mayor Callow yesterday for drunkenness. They were released upon the payment of a small fine.

THERE was a hearing before the Mayor, on Saturday, in the case of John Maloy and John and Jerry Gallen, three boys charged with the larceny of seven dollars from Fred. Lintz's milk wagon. The Ryans were discharged and Maloy committed for trial.

THE painter, Benjamin Curry, who fell from a ladder on Friday, was more seriously injured than was at first supposed. His hip bone was fractured and he was otherwise so badly injured that his physician, yesterday, had but slight hopes of his recovery.

JOHN FITZPATRICK was arrested for drunkenness on Saturday night. When brought to the station-house and placed in a cell he insisted on fighting with his companion for the right. Captain McCauley removed his prisoner from cell to cell, but in each case with a similar result. During the melee which ensued the prisoner became that the Captain was compelled to take him from a cell and tie him hand and foot in order to preserve the peace of the institution. At the hearing yesterday he was fined $10 and costs.

THE advance of wages in England is estimated to be at least twenty-five per cent., and the effect taken in connection with the reduction of the hours of labor in all departments of English Industries, is very important. We are told that "English manufacturers are now having to decline American contracts for iron and some kinds of textile fabrics, because they cannot afford to make the goods at prices acceptable to our importers, and in many cases, no doubt, these contracts will be given to our own manufacturers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TRIAL OF G. W. N. YOST, FOR PERJURY.

Court met Saturday morning and resumed the trial of G. W. N. Yost, on a charge of perjury, in swearing that he was the inventor of a certain device claimed by one of his workmen, Wm. Heston, and that he had never seen nor knew nothing about a model which Heston made of the device. The following additional testimony was heard for the defense:

L. L. Dunn, of Corry, who was employed as blacksmith far the Machine Company, testified that he had made the forging for a lever for Mr. Yost, and by his directions, and that it was the first one forged in the shop to his knowledge. Heston showed him his model about the last of October or 1st of November.

S. L. Bates testified that he had worked on the finger bar lever, by Mr. Yost's direction, about the 10th of December, and had seen Heston's model about a month previous. Witness had understood from Heston that he had been discharged by the company because he had called Crosby a fool, and for becoming intoxicated. On cross-examination witness was asked if he had not made a deposition on the 20th of January, 1869, in which he had sworn that he had seen Heston working on the model of a lever, the same which had been applied to the machine, and whether did not then state that he believed Heston to be the original inventor. The affidavit was shown, and he admitted that he had so sworn.

James Bates, son of preceding witness, was called, and corroborated his father's testimony as to the work he had done on the lever.

C. C. West was recalled, and testified that Heston told him he was discharged because he had a difficulty with Crosby.

J. S. Pickett, who was the agent for the Corry Company in 1868, testified that Heston had shown him his model in November of that year; that he told him he had been paid fifty dollars for his idea, and that he, witness, had paid him the money, Mr. Yost having given it to him for that purpose.

Mr. Brunson testified that Heston told him he had received fifty dollars for his device, the first time he obtained was from a drawing he saw in Crosby's office on the desk.

A. Crosby, formerly Superintendent of the Corry Company, testified that about the last of October Mr. Yost had called him to his room, where Heston was and showed him a model. He also testified that sometime previous, about the 16th of October, he had made a sketch which he placed on a file in his office. The sketch was lost, but subsequently found in the rubbish under Heston's bench. Witness was still on the stand when Court adjourned till Monday.

THE JURY IN THE FRUIT CASE.

It has transpired that the jury in the case of the United States vs. Fruit and others, stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. It will be remembered that the jury remained out over night, and the following forenoon stated to the Court that they were unable to agree. Judge McCandless sent them back to their room for an hour or two, expressing the hope that they might still be able to agree. When they came into Court again, the foreman stated that there was no probability of their agreeing, and that one of their number was quite ill. The Court then discharged them from further consideration of the case.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

SENTENCES PASSED.

Wm. Wier, of Mayor Callow's police, convicted of assault and battery upon John Schulties, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of prosecution.

John McCullough, convicted of larceny, Martha Alker prosecutrix, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

Robert McGee, convicted of forni. et cet., was sentenced to pay $10 fine to the Directors of the Poor, $25 to the prosecutrix, and $1 75 per week for three years.

Robert Barnett, convicted of assault and battery upon Wm. Tyler, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Jeremiah Holland, convicted of selling liquor without license, was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

A week ago, it may be remembered, Judge Stowe sentenced officers Moore, Stack and Gibson, who had been convicted of assault and battery on oath of Jeremiah Holland, to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. Under the circumstances, it was thought by many that the officers should have been acquitted, and the Court so intimated. Since conviction in the Criminal Court, Holland has brought civil action for damages against these officers. On Saturday, Judge Stowe reduced the fine to one cent each, and appointed Wm. C. Friend, Esq., Commissioner to retax the costs.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Richard Ennis, 2 cases,	John Brown,
John Crilly et. al.	John Frank,
George Edgin,	John Meenan et al.
William Einstein,	Sampsel McKee.
Matthew Richey,	Louis Rabel.
J. McCallister, 2 cases,	Michael Madigan.
Bernard Berry,	T. J. Murphy.
E. S. Haughwout, 3 cases,	J. McFadden, et. al.,

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Charles Mauack filed a petition in divorce from his wife Mary, on the ground of adultery. A subpœna was issued.

A final order was made authorizing the Allemania Insurance Company to amend their charter.

The School Directors of Mt. Washington were authorized to borrow $11,256 to defray expenses of new school house.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

74. Daily vs. Bigg.
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
82. Conway vs. Rohn.
56. Duff vs. Cupples.
87. Hoak vs. Cooper.
88. Schoul vs. Barnhill.
72. King vs. Blackmore.
92. King vs. Blackmore.
95. Bidlace et al. vs. Faber.
104. Dowling vs. T. Byrne.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Messrs. Kenneth McIntosh and James T. Marshall were admitted to practice as attorneys in the court.

86. M. Herron vs. W. Barton et al.
88. Bell & Weir vs. City of Pittsburgh.
80. Gear vs. Stoker.
146. Wm. McCully vs. C. Eisenhart.
122. Allegheny City vs. Jos. H. Davis.
154. Attn. Gen'l vs. Sixth Ward Ry.
169. McGaw vs. Standard Oil Co.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A week of the most delightful entertainments with which Pittsburgh has been favored for months closes at the house to-night. In point of general pleasure afforded by this company has been something that our play-goers can long remember with satisfaction, not only from the excellent manner in which a number of the standard English comedies were rendered, but from the first evinced by the large attendance at each performance, that the "legitimate" has not entirely lost its hold here.

To-night Miss Coombs, and the excellent company supporting her, will produce, for the second time in this city, the elegant drama of Schneider, called "The World of Fashion." This is one of the best plays in her *repertoire*, and deserves a hearing from a crowded audience.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The present week will be a brilliant one at the Penn avenue Theater. Manager Aims works with unflagging zeal to secure the most novel and pleasing features for his patrons. This evening a small army of new variety stars make their first appearance, and it is safe to say there will be no empty seats at any performance. Mr. Aims has his benefit on Tuesday evening of next week, when the great troupe, accompanied by Lent's Cornetists, will appear at both the Fifth Avenue Opera House and the Varieties Theater.

The Thomas Concerts.

The musical season in Pittsburgh will be fittingly closed by the two grand concerts to be given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week, at Library Hall, by Theodore Thomas's unrivalled orchestra, with that most charming vocalist, Miss Marie Krebs. No musical organization in this country or Eu ope has a higher reputation than this orchestra, of which almost every member is a finished soloist. After years of training under the leadership of Mr. Thomas, this band has reached a most absolute perfection. The programmes for the two evenings named are thickly studded with searching the "popular," or more simple music of the day having a place.

The sale of seats is now going on at the music store of Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, and the box sheets show that our music loving people are taking advantage of this, the last chance of the season, to hear such delightful music as only Theodore Thomas's orchestra and Miss Krebs can afford them. Library Hall should, and no doubt will be, crowded by an immense audience on each of the Thomas nights.

Forepaugh's Great Show.

Forepaugh's combined museum, menagerie, performing animal show and great circus will appear in processional order, upon our streets this morning, at about nine o'clock. First will come twenty Arabian horses drawing a gorgeous chariot, styled the "Musical Car of the Muses." The "Goddess of Liberty" personated by a beautiful girl, will be borne through the streets upon the back of a monster war elephant. Ten camels, richly caparisoned, will draw a den of eight living lions. A drove of Shetland ponies, just imported, will be exquisitely decked and harnessed to a beautiful bird bower. A mechanical wonder, manufactured in France, by the celebrated French mechanician, Houdin, will perform a series of most extraordinary gymnastic and acrobatic feats as the procession moves. A full military band will enliven the scene with popular music.

One hundred and seventy-five splendid horses, gaily plumed, drivers uniformed, will draw the menagerie cages and museum wagons; the flags of every State in the Union will be carried in the procession, and upon the cages and dens, which are all painted blue and gold, there can be seen 360 beautiful pictures, from designs by the most celebrated artists, representing classical, religious and zoologic subjects.

Her Darlous, the "Lion Tamer," who so recently narrowly escaped being devoured by a pair of tigers, will ride in an open cage surrounded with his pets, consisting of a couple of Asiatic Lions and a pair of monster Bengal Tigers.

The exhibition will open this afternoon on the lot corner Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, and will remain three days, Monday and Tuesday, 22d and 23d, exhibiting afternoon and evening, and on Wednesday will encamp on Union Skating Park grounds in Allegheny, and remain during the week, exhibiting every afternoon and evening. A ticket office is open at Trimble's bookstore, Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice, and also at Washington's book store, Allegheny (67 Federal street), and tickets can be purchased at either place during the week, or at the wagon on the grounds. With pleasant weather Forepaugh will draw immense crowds, for his show is the "biggest thing on wheels" ever brought to Pittsburgh.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEDICATION.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Allegheny—Interesting Exercises Yesterday.

Services were held, for the first time, yesterday in the new and handsome edifice of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner Stockton place and Arch street, Allegheny. The auditorium of the church is not yet completed, but church services were held in the morning and evening in the Sunday School room, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. G. Goettman.

The exercises in the afternoon were of a highly interesting character. At two o'clock the school, having convened at the old church on Washington street, marched in a body to their new and more attractive quarters. The entire basement of the edifice, consisting of the lecture room, main Sunday School room and the infant class apartment, had been, by means of sliding doors, thrown together; and, in a very brief time after the arrival of the procession, every seat was occupied, and a large number of teachers, friends and visitors were obliged to occupy the standing room only which was left for them. The rooms, with the exception of that of the infant class, are provided with neat and comfortable chairs. Instead of the high-backed and formal benches which until recently formed the chief feature in the Sunday School room. Immediately in front of the Superintendent's desk was a fountain playing, the spray from which fell upon a large collection of flowers by means of which its base was surrounded. Immediately in the rear of this, and over the platform, which is almost on a level from one side of the room to the other, depended three evergreen arches, in which lamps were profusely entwined. About the fountain and on the desks on either side were ranged flowers, growing in pots, and elegant bouquets. On three sides of the room were the following mottos, in large evergreen letters, standing out in bold relief from the snow-white walls: "God bless us;" "We love Thee;" "Jesus our Refuge."

After the usual introductory exercises, brief addresses were delivered by the Revs. Mr. Goettman, A. McLaughlin, G. L. Milligan and Mr. Ruhe, Esq. At the conclusion of these addresses Miss Lillie Steinbise, aged seven years, and tastefully mounted on a chair, recited, in admirable style, the little poem entitled "Never put off."

Mr. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, had sent, with his greetings, two large and handsome boquets. One of these, at this point in the exercises, was presented, on behalf of the school, by Miss Harriet Graham, with a few very appropriate remarks, to Charles Arbuthnott, Esq., who has always proven himself a warm friend of the school and congregation. He responded in fitting terms, and, after the Lord's Prayer had been repeated in concert, the assembly dispersed.

An Ocean Voyage Interrupted.

Sandy creek was the scene of the joint labors of Robert Robinson and John Waugh, who, being particular friends, occupied a room together. On Friday morning, it is alleged, John disappeared from the creek, and at the same time some one hundred and twenty-five dollars of Robinson's money was found missing. The natural conclusion was that Waugh and the money were together, and, in order to solve any doubts in the matter, a visit was made to the office of Mayor Blackmore by Mr. Robinson. Here, through the aid of the telegraph it was ascertained that Waugh was about to quit this continent and cross the briny deep. A New York officer, however, under directions from this city, captured Mr. Waugh, just as the good ship on which he had taken passage was about to sail. On Saturday night Detective Seth Wilmot departed for the Metropolis, to bring the accused to this city, and will arrive with his prisoner to-day.

Drying Shed Burned.

Last evening about half-past seven o'clock a fire broke out in the drying shed of the brickyard of Henry Faulkner, on Preble avenue, Ninth ward, Allegheny, a short distance below the car stables. The shed was about by by 100 feet, and contained ten thousand brick, which had been placed in it on Saturday. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the shed was in ruins, but the firemen succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to adjoining buildings. As a strong wind was blowing at the time, it was apparent that a large conflagration would ensue, when a general alarm was sounded. The loss is estimated at two thousand dollars, upon which there is no insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvo-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

The Light Running Domestic.

Ease of operation is one of the chief merits of the "Light Running Domestic." On sitting down to it the first expression is frequently an exclamation of surprise. "Why, how *easy it runs!*" The value of this feature is apparent from the fact that no power is so costly as that of human muscle; and from the fact remembered that the health of multitudes of women is permanently injured each year, importance is incontestable. *One-fourth of the average power used by other machines is saved in running the "Light Running Domestic."* May it not justly be called the women's friend? Closely linked with, and largely dependent upon, simplicity and ease of running is durability. For friction involves wear as well as power. In the "Light Running Domestic" friction is reduced to the lowest point; the wearing points are finely finished and hardened steel, making it, with all its other points of superiority, the most durable machine in the market. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

It Has No Superior.

Of the many sewing machines offered by the different agents in this city there is not one superior to the Keystone, sold by Mr. F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue, second floor. The Keystone has several new improvements over the old machine, and is in many respects superior to any now offered in this market. They are sold at the same price of the others, and are sold on the loan plan, so that all who want a machine can secure a Keystone by only paying a small amount down and the balance in monthly instalments. Be sure and examine this machine before purchasing any other.

Be True to Your Teeth

And they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the Sozodont morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath. MWF

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—We stand safest at the 'cross-the-bowls' journey to the silent grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the blood or be introduced accidentally through the skin—fatal results may be warded off by a timely recourse to one or both of these medicines. 25 cents per box or pot. MWF

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on H. Myers, 111 Market street. He is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generators and Fountains are the most simple in construction, and less liable to get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become acoustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Fine Clothing—Low Prices.

A large and unusually fine stock of the best descriptions of ready-made clothing has just been received at the store of Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach is fully prepared for the spring trade, and is determined to keep a stock even superior to the one he has made his old place at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street so famous and so popular. Give him a call.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Extensive Carriage Works—Extraordinary Facilities—Unexcelled Work.

The reader may form some idea of the extent of the carriage manufactory of Messrs. Workman & Davis, when we tell them that the factory occupies Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Beaver street, Allegheny city, and that their sales are so great that they require a repository separate and apart from the factory, which is located at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Federal street, Allegheny.

When men have built up their business to such extended proportions as this, it is the best testimony possible to offer in behalf of the superiority of their productions. Their firm, Workman & Davis have no workmen in their employ except the best. Their wood and iron mechanics are unsurpassed for skill, and their painters and ornamenters are artists of no mean repute in their work, therefore, is all of the best, and their finer carriages are elegant in the extreme, while even the plain work possesses beauty superior to the class. For carriages, buggies, or open carriages, gigs or wagons, go to this firm.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his hock beer, and get a good lunch.

The Charm.

Such is the name of the finest finished, and, without doubt, the best operating, cook stove made by any of our stove manufacturers. The Charm has been but lately introduced, yet its excellence is already acknowledged by all who have seen or used it. Where we say the Charm is the finest finished cooking stove now offered in this market, we fail to adequately express the superiority in this respect. The Charm is also the most durable stove to be had, and upon the principle that the best is always the cheapest, must recommend itself to all. No. 171 D. Herron & Co.'s, No. 20 Liberty street, before buying your cook stove.

Stylish Spring Clothing.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of spring clothing have just been received by Mr. J. Hannach, the popular clothier, formerly of Fifth avenue and Market street, but now at No. 5 Sixth street (late St. Clair). Mr. Hannach has one of the finest and most complete stocks of ready made clothing in the city. His goods cannot be surpassed in quality, style or price. Give him a call and examine the goods.

Travelers in Prospect.

Travelers in prospect should avail themselves of the unsurpassed opportunity of furnishing themselves with first-quality trunks, valises, satchels, which can be had by enquire at the store of Mr. Joseph Liebler, the "Trunk King," whose salesrooms are at No. 104 Wood street, and whose extensive factory is located at the corner of Ninth street and Duquesne Way. Work all tip-top and prices of the lowest.

Ladies,

Have you been to see those splendid Croquet Walking Slippers selling at $1.75 to $2.25 per pair? Misses' Croquets selling at $1.50. You will find an endless variety of slippers at low prices. Call at No. 28 Fifth avenue. W. G. Hoover.

Don't Slight Your Teeth.

Remember that a superficial labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dipped in the fragrant Sozodont, once or twice a day. MWF

Fine Stock of Tobacco.

We take pleasure in directing the attention of the trade to the card of Messrs. J. Wilson & Son, the Liberty street grocers, in which it will be seen that they are in receipt of a superior and comprehensive stock of tobacco, which includes many celebrated and popular brands. Among those enumerated in the card, as will be observed, are a number of varieties of "Navy," and other plug tobaccos, as well as well as several kinds of smoking and fine cut tobaccos. Dealers will find the firm named prepared to give them entire satisfaction, as regards the quality of the goods, as well as in the reasonableness of their terms. An invitation is extended to call and examine their stock and ascertain their prices.

Buy the Idaho

If any of our readers should be about to provide themselves with a cooking stove, they should by all means see the Idaho, manufactured and sold by John B. Herron & Co., No. 201 Liberty street, before buying. The Idaho has stood the test of five years' use since its introduction, and its reputation as a first-class stove is fairly earned. It is adapted in every respect to the wants of the housekeeper, and those who have used it unequivocally recommend it as a better operating stove than any other they have ever seen.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Lippincott's Soda Water Apparatus.

The great popularity and just celebrity of the soda water apparatus manufactured by Charles Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, has encouraged the manufacturers to bring out larger and handsomer styles of fountains the present season than they have heretofore offered. They will also introduce many novelties in this line among which are several new styles of Hexagon and cottage counter apparatus, etc. This firm have been engaged in the manufacture of soda water fountains for a number of years and are thoroughly conversant with the wants of the trade. Their apparatuses are used by leading druggists throughout the country, who recommend them in the highest terms and prefer them to any other. Messrs McClarran & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, the agents here have several fine samples now on exhibition to which they invite the attention of parties contemplating the purchase of a fountain. They are possessed of the facilities for furnishing any style desired with promptness. Those of our readers in want of an apparatus should call upon or communicate with McClarran & McKennan.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

CARRIAGE AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

Opening of a New Establishment—A New Firm and a Fresh Stock.

Public attedtion is directed to the card of the new firm of Messrs. Lyle, Barchfeld & McClance, who have just opened a wholesale Saddlery and Carriage Hardware establishment, at No. 107 Wood street. The firm purpose carrying on the trade in all its branches in an extensive manner, and although the members are all young men, they have had ample experience in this special line of business, and will make up by energy and strict attention to the wants of the trade what they lack in years. Mr. George Lyle, the senior member of the firm, was until recently connected with the establishment of Messrs. Hare & Bro., of this city, and Mr. Charles H. Barchfeld was formerly with Messrs. M. M'Whinney & Co., but more recently with Messrs. Lippincott & Riley, of Philadelphia. These gentlemen will have charge of the practical part of the business, while the remaining partner, Mr. John M. McCance, will superintend the financial department, for which position his ample experience specially qualifies him. The building occupied by the firm has been refitted throughout, including a new front, with plate glass show windows on the main floor. It is now one of the neatest looking business houses on the street. An elevator and other appliances for prompt dispatch and business have also been provided, and the new firm start with the most flattering prospects of success. They have purchased an immense stock of goods, embracing everything new in the line of saddlery and carriage hardware, carriage trimmings and woodwork of all